

MAGAZINES ON FIRE

Chinese Report That Mukden Has Been Evacuated by Russians.

ST. PETERSBURG IS HOPELESS

Belief General There That Kuropatkin Has Been Badly Whipped—Will Do Well If He Extricates Army from Desperate Situation.

London, March 8.—The Daily Telegraph's correspondent at Tokio says: "Reports are current here that the Russians are in retreat and preparing to destroy the railway north of Mukden. General Kuropatkin is said to have gone to Fushun after holding a council of war of 100 officers. His left rear guard, consisting of 20,000 picked troops, is retreating. Chinese report that Mukden has been completely evacuated and that its great magazines were set on fire by Japanese artillery."

St. Petersburg, March 8.—For 10 days the Japanese and Russian armies in Manchuria have been engaged in a mighty conflict, the issue of which has not yet been reached. Although the most of the news from the scene of the battle comes through Russian sources and consequently must be supposed to present the facts in as favorable a light as possible for the Russian arms, it is evident that the Japanese made some gains Monday. St. Petersburg has an unofficial report that General Kuropatkin's center has been broken and that 13 siege guns have fallen into the hands of the Japanese. These guns, which are of six and eight-inch calibre, were given permanent employment on the line of the railroad north of Shakhie station, the fact evidencing the confidence of the Russians that the Japanese could not penetrate thither.

In St. Petersburg it is generally believed that General Kuropatkin was Monday fighting a rear-guard action to cover his retreat and that the night will have witnessed a large withdrawal of troops toward Tie pass. All of the commander-in-chief's ability, it is considered, will be required to extricate his army from its present predicament.

Russians Despair of Victory.
The issue, it is expected, will be decided today, and a great deal unquestionably depends upon the comparative ability of the opposing armies to resist the effects of hunger and fatigue, the limit of human endurance having evidently been nearly reached on both sides. Beyond the statement that the casualties exceed those of the battle of Liaoyang there is little known as to the number killed or wounded.

That the battle of Mukden will go down in history with Liaoyang in the long list of Russian defeats is the almost universal belief in pessimistic St. Petersburg, which has forgotten the meaning of the word victory. The war office does not admit that the issue of the great battle, which already exceeds in magnitude of operations and losses that of Shakhie, has been decided, although it is positively stated in high quarters that General Kuropatkin has telegraphed to Emperor Nicholas that it will be impossible to hold Mukden and that the withdrawal of the army northward has already begun.

Nothing from General Kuropatkin later than Monday has been given out, but advice to St. Petersburg newspapers and dispatches to the Associated Press dated at 8 o'clock last night indicate that the position of the Russian army after a day of furious and unprecedented fighting is desperate, but not absolutely hopeless, some Russian correspondents even predicting a Russian victory soon and one affirming that the extreme Japanese left has already begun to retire southward. Everything probably now depends on General Kuropatkin's reserve.

Aim at Communications.
While the Japanese hurled themselves forward at every point, their main energies were behind the blow west and southwest in an attempt to envelop the Russian right and drive a wedge through the line at Madzayapu, but General Kuropatkin seems to have been able successfully to change front on the line of his shattered right, aligning from northwest to southwest to protect the railroad to Mukden, and at nightfall it was reported he was practically holding all his positions. At the same time he was drawing in and shortening his line to the south-east.

According to reports all the concentrated attacks of the Japanese to the westward failed and the efforts of Generals Nogi and Oku to use the encircling movement north and eastward across General Kuropatkin's line of communications was blocked. Reports, however, are conflicting. One correspondent telegraphs of hearing firing to the northward toward Tie pass, which may be between Cosacks and a flying column of Japanese.

If Kuropatkin has a plan for striking a real blow upon which, in the opinion of experts, his salvation depends, there is no indication as yet of such a purpose. The commander-in-chief has been confining his strategy, as at Liaoyang, to meeting the attacks

of the Japanese and accepting battle at places chosen by Field Marshal Oyama.

At the military clubs here General Kuropatkin is already regarded as beaten, the only question being his ability to execute a retreat. Those who believe there is still a chance of actual Russian victory are few and far between. The majority regard the fighting as in reality a rear-guard action, entertaining no doubt that there will be a heavy withdrawal during the night. These officers, however, are dependent upon practically the same information as the public.

General Kuropatkin's critics among military men are increasing in number, the burden of complaint being that in every action he has shown a lack of initiative. With defeat now, whether disastrous or otherwise, they declare his star will set. On the other hand it is believed that Field Marshal Oyama's daring strategy, if successful in this battle, will entitle him to rank as one of the greatest captains of the age.

Politically, the result may determine the question of continued prosecution of the war. An overwhelming disaster, it is believed, will surely bring Russia to terms, but anything less might not break the stubborn resolution of the Russian government. In its bearing on the interior situation the result of the battle is regarded as equally important.

No exact figures are hazarded as to the losses, although it is evident they will exceed those at Liaoyang on both sides. According to all accounts the Japanese, who had to attack, were the heavy losers everywhere except in the west. In the matter of supplying food and ammunition the Russians occupying defense lines enjoy a great advantage, which might prove decisive at the crucial moment, all the dispatches from the front dwelling upon the terrible exhaustion and hunger of prisoners who have been captured.

The Sixth Day's Fighting.
Mukden, March 8.—The sixth day of the battle on the Russian right flank raged with undiminished vigor from dawn till dark. The Japanese made good their position at Tacha and pushed the contest north to Sinmintin, the same as on Sunday, four miles from the main battle line, though apparently no nearer. As was the case in the battle of Liaoyang, the semi-circular positions where the battle is progressing now are so near that the whole of them are accessible from Mukden in a day's tour.

The losses already exceed those in the battle of Liaoyang on the Russian side and the Japanese are supposed to have suffered much more, though this does not seem to shake the Japanese tenacity, for they attacked Yenishun, and the artillery battle increased furiously, shells setting fire to many buildings, the smoke from which, joining a dust storm, shrouded the vast plain in clouds on which the battle roared and the sun sank.

The appearance of this region, which has now been two days under fire, begins to resemble a siege. Graves are increasing in number, while dead animals strew the ground. The troops have been seven days without rest and their power of resistance is declining. They plainly show the strain of the terrible week. The ground is deeply frozen.

Flanking Movement Continues.
The Japanese continue to flank the Russian position. One Japanese division is known to have extended to Belling. The Japanese maintained a frontal attack Sunday night, having attacked Shakhie, Erdagou and Huan-tai and the extreme east, where they are again advancing. The center remains Russian, but on the southwest the Russians are falling back on their second position. The artillery on the right wing is now thrown back on the Russian settlement, converting the settlement into a great metropolis. At night long trains of lighted cars are to be seen extending in all directions on improvised railways to camps where three days ago there was nothing but bare fields. In magnitude the present battle promises to about equal the battle of the Shakhie river.

The Japanese at 2 o'clock in the morning attacked a Russian position on the Hun river from Machiapu. The artillery fire has been continuous and shifted northward after daylight almost to the Sinmintin road, from which wounded and Chinese refugees are arriving. Fighting is heard also far to the northward. Numbers of wounded Japanese along the Sinmintin road have been brought in and cared for.

\$55,000 DISAPPEARS.

Cincinnati Bank's Reserve Fund Mysteriously Dwindles.

Cincinnati, March 8.—The German National Bank in this city is \$55,000 short in its government reserve fund. The money has apparently been stolen from the bank's vaults. President Bohrer says that the shortage may prove to be an error in bookkeeping. Dec 13 the reserve fund was counted and found to be intact; four weeks ago the shortage was discovered and the most thorough investigation has been carried on ever since without result. The German National Bank is one of the strongest banks in this section, with a capital of \$500,000, a surplus of \$500,000, undivided profits of \$157,196 and total resources of nearly \$7,000,000.

Without the Silence.

Snacks—Did your wife's mother treat you with silent scorn? Jacks—No such luck; she just treated me with scorn.

TRAFFIC IS CRIPPLED

Strike in New York Causes Great Inconvenience to Traveling Public.

MAYOR OFFERS TO MEDIATE

Many Persons Injured in Subway in Accident Due to Incompetence of Non-Union Strikebreakers—Surface Lines Are Reaping Rich Harvest.

New York, March 8.—With one collision in which 29 persons were injured and none killed, New York has passed through the first day of the general strike on its rapid transit system. Beyond this accident and some minor casualties due to the abnormal conditions, the sum total of the day was annoyance and vexation to a million or more people usually dependent upon the Interborough company's line for transportation. So far there has been little disorder. Sporadic encounters between individuals, some bad language and the action of a few hoodlums in throwing missiles at passing elevated trains tell this phase of the strike.



AUGUST BELMONT.

The annoyance to the multitude was increased by a wet snow which began falling in the afternoon. Service on the elevated roads and subway, while not tied up, was badly crippled. Trains were run on irregular schedules in the underground beginning with the early morning, but the elevated lines did not fare so well. On the East Side practically no attempt was made to institute a service, while the Sixth and Ninth avenue lines, which serve the West Side, were run in a fashion.

Elevated System Paralyzed.
In fact the elevated system of the Interborough lines was pretty well paralyzed. The company's entire energy seemed to be directed to an effort to maintain service in the subway and this it was partially successful. Strike Breaker Parley and his crew of 700 or 800 men were thrown into the tunnel; officials of the company gave this system their personal attention and an enormous number of policemen were detailed to the trains and stations.

The attempt to run express trains was abandoned early in the day. Every available man was put on the locals and a fairly good schedule was maintained during the evening rush hours until the accident at Twenty-Third street took place. This upset things, but after a strenuous effort they were straightened out and a service was resumed on a headway of from five to seven minutes.

The accident at Twenty-Third street was in the nature of a rear-end collision, due, it is said, to the inexperience of the men on the trains. Two cars had their ends smashed in, there was a panic among scores of passengers, of the injured 15 were so severely hurt that they had to be sent to the hospitals. Traffic was delayed from five o'clock until after seven.

Accident in the Subway.
A five-car local train, bound up town for Lenox avenue, was in charge of Motorman Charles Miner of Louisville, Ky., and a conductor named Boyer, both new men. The train was crowded when it reached Twenty-Third street. The last car of the train, number 3,027, was one of the new steel cars, and the car ahead of it, number 3,473, was one of the wooden type, with copper sheathing. Thomas T. Bradford, a strikebreaker, was the guard between the two cars. The front platform of car number 3,027 and the rear platform of car number 3,473 were so crowded that Bradford had difficulty in operating the sliding doors.

The train had just come into the Twenty-Third street station, and some of the passengers were about to alight when there came a crash as a train which had left the bridge only 30 seconds after the first, dashed into the train standing at Twenty-Third street. The steel car on the first train was forced into the rear of the car just ahead. All of the lights of the first train went out and a moment later were heard the cries of the injured and panic-stricken passengers.

The passengers standing on the platforms of the last two cars of the first train were caught in a vise. It was here that all those who were hurt received their injuries.

Imprisoned in the Wreck.

Policemen and nremen were summoned to chop the cars apart and rescue the imprisoned. It was 15 minutes before the first of the victims was released. Meantime, some of the cooler of the passengers in the train had lighted matches in the cars and were assisting the women to the doors. In a few minutes men and women were being passed through the broken windows to the platform. Some of them were carried across the tracks to the downtown station. Many persons bleeding from slight cuts and others trifling injuries left the train in this way without giving their names to the police. The firemen worked for over an hour before they were able to

cut the last of the injured passengers out of the car.

Mayor Geo. B. McClellan has reached the conclusion that transportation conditions has assumed such a serious aspect that it would be necessary to bring the two factions to some speedy agreement. He accordingly addressed a letter to both the Interborough company and the Amalgamated association to this end. In his letter he said:

"As mayor of the city, solicitous for the comfort of its people and the protection of its business interests, I beg to offer to you my services to act as mediator, arbitrator or in any capacity I may be instrumental in effecting adjustment of the differences between the Interborough Rapid Transit company and its employees, so that the complete operation of their railroad may be resumed at once.

"The suggestion which I have made—to act myself—is but prompted by a desire to show my willingness to serve. I would, however, much prefer to invite a number of disinterested citizens to undertake the task and submit to them this delicate and patriotic work."

Power Houses Well Guarded.

Every precaution has been taken to protect the power house and men working there. The men are supplied with meals in the power house and cots have also been placed there for them. Over 100 non-union men have left their places on account of illness. All the downtown hotels are crowded with guests unable to reach their homes in the upper sections of the city. The third police force of Brooklyn was called over to Manhattan to aid in handling the strike situation. Two strikers were arrested for interfering with non-union men.

Palm Beach, Fla., March 8.—August Belmont, who is a guest here, said that he saw no necessity for his return to New York on account of the strike. "The company has matters well in hand," said Mr. Belmont. "The action of the men has been precipitate and without due regard for their obligations to the public, to say nothing of their duty to a corporation which has treated them liberally and fairly."

CODY REFUSES TO MAKE UP.

Says He Will Have Nothing Further to Do With Mrs. Cody.

Omaha, Neb., March 8.—During the course of his deposition in his petition for divorce William F. Cody (Buffalo Bill) declared that he could not accept any reconciliation with Mrs. Cody and that he would have absolutely nothing to do with her in the future. This declaration was made as the result, Colonel Cody stated, of Mrs. Cody having charged him with being the murderer of their daughter Arta and announcing publicly that she would denounce him over her grave.

Attorney Ridgeley, for Colonel Cody, stated that Mrs. Cody had not been sincere in her expressed wish for a reconciliation and in making it had placed such conditions on her acceptance of such an event as to preclude any chance of Cody's accepting them. Ridgeley stated that the colonel had sent Dr. Powell to Mrs. Cody in the hope of adjusting their differences and that she had received Powell in a manner that made it impossible for Cody to further consider any overtures from her or to himself make any.

M. Witte Tenders Resignation.

Berlin, March 8.—The Lokal Anzeiger's St. Petersburg dispatch says that M. Witte, president of the council of ministers, has tendered his resignation to the emperor on the plea that the latter has evidenced a lack of confidence in him.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

Chicago, March 7.—Favorable weather for the growth of the fall sown crop was the prime factor in an extremely weak wheat market today. At the close May wheat was off an even cent. July is down 1 1/4 c. Corn and oats were affected by the weakness of wheat. May corn closing with a net loss of 3/4 c. Closing quotations: Wheat, May, \$1.14 1/4; July, 96 3/4; corn, May, 47 1/2; oats, May, 31 1/2.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS—MARCH 7.

Corn—New yellow shelled, 52 1/2; new high mixed, 50 1/2 @ 51; new yellow ear, 54 @ 54 1/2.
Oats—No. 2 white, 36 @ 36 1/4; No. 3, 35 1/2 @ 35 3/4; No. 4, 34 1/2 @ 34 3/4.
Hay—No. 1 timothy, \$13 @ 13.50; No. 2, \$12 @ 12.50; No. 1 clover, \$12.50 @ 12.75; No. 1 mixed, \$12.25 @ 12.50; loose from wagon, \$14 @ 16.
Eggs—Selected candied, 24 @ 25; fresh at mark, 23 @ 24.
Butter—Prints, 33 @ 33 1/2; tubs, 32 1/2 @ 33; dairy, 20 @ 21.
Cheese—New York full cream, new, 14 @ 14 1/2; Ohio cream, 14 @ 14 1/2; Imberger, new, 13 1/2 @ 14.

Cattle—Prime to fancy, fat, smooth steers, \$5.30 @ 5.60; green, coarse and rough, fat steers, \$3.50 @ 3.75; fat, smooth, dry fed, light steers, \$3.50 @ 4.25; choice milk cows, \$3.90 @ 4.2; medium to good milk cows, \$1.80 @ 3; good, fat, smooth, handy butchers' bulls, \$3 @ 3.75; feeding steers, good style, weight and extra quality, 33 @ 3.25; feed steers, common to good quality, \$2 @ 2.75.
Calves—Vea 8, good to choice, \$7.25 @ 7.50; heavy and thin calves, \$3 @ 5.
Hogs—Good to prime heavy, \$5.40 @ 5.45; medium weights, \$5.40 @ 5.45; best heavy Yorkers, \$5.40 @ 5.45; good light Yorkers, \$5.35 @ 5.40; pigs, good to prime, \$5.15 @ 5.25.

Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, \$6.10 @ 6.30; good to choice mixed, 5.65 @ 5.90; fair to good mixed, \$5 @ 5.50; culls and common, \$2.50 @ 4; lambs, spring, \$6 @ 8.15.

TRIAL PROVES TAME

Oberlin Bank Officials Testify in the Chadwick Conspiracy Case.

ONE WITNESS MUCH CONFUSED

Defense Establishes Fact That Mrs. Chadwick Had Deposits Aggregating \$15,000 in Citizens' National—Carnegie Not Present in Court.

Cleveland, March 8.—Nine witnesses were examined in the Chadwick trial and the defense established the fact that the claim of the government that Mrs. Chadwick had no money in the Oberlin bank at the time of drawing checks which were certified by Spear and Beckwith was incorrect.

It was shown by the general journal of the bank that on Nov. 3, 1903, when Mrs. Chadwick received a certified check for \$10,000, an entry crediting her with that amount was made on the journal of the bank, and a deposit slip for \$10,000 was made out in her name. The entry and the slip were in the handwriting of Cashier Spear. Another entry of similar nature amounting to \$5,000 was also found.

These facts were brought out on cross-examination by Judge Wing, counsel for Mrs. Chadwick, after long and tedious questioning of H. H. Avery, assistant cashier of the Oberlin bank. Avery at first testified that Mrs. Chadwick at no time had either money in or credit at the bank.

The greater part of the afternoon was consumed by the examination of Mr. Avery. It was a cross-examination, then re-direct examination, then cross-examination once more, then re-direct, and all of it dry stuff. It was the object of Judge Wing, who conducted the cross-examination in behalf of Mrs. Chadwick, to discredit as far as possible the statement made by the witness at the morning session of court, that there had not appeared on the books of the Oberlin bank during the time that he acted as assistant cashier any entry to the credit of Mrs. Chadwick and that she had not at any time any deposit in the bank, with the exception of once, when she had \$10,000 there.

Had Money on Deposit.
The lawyer and the witness waded through a labyrinth of technicalities relating to banking in general, and the books of the Oberlin bank in particular, and the witness finally discovered on the general journal of the bank an entry showing that Mrs. Chadwick had received and discounted a note of \$10,000. Then ensued a long wrangle as to whether or not this was a credit.

The matter finally became so confusing that Judge Taylor asked several questions for his own enlightenment. It was finally shown that an item of \$10,000 and one of \$5,000 were on the books to the credit of Mrs. Chadwick. Horace G. Waite, bookkeeper of the Oberlin bank, was so nervous when he took the stand after it had been vacated by Avery that he could not sit in his chair. He stood up and leaned over the end of Judge Taylor's desk until the judge suggested that it would be well for him to sit down. When he adopted the idea of Judge Taylor he perched on the extreme outside of his chair and twisted and untwisted his legs.

He was shown a number of the checks drawn by Mrs. Chadwick on the Oberlin bank, certified by Beckwith and Spear, and asked by the district attorney if he had ever seen them before.

Witness Badly Confused.

"Didn't you see them down in my office?" asked District Attorney Sullivan.

"Let me look at them again," said the witness. He scanned the notes closely and then said:

"I don't know whether I ever saw them or not."

He testified that the entry giving credit to Mrs. Chadwick for \$10,000 was in the handwriting of Cashier Spear and that the deposit slip for the same amount was also in Spear's handwriting. Robert Lyons, receiver for the Citizens National bank of Oberlin, was the last witness of the day. He said that the books did not show that any account had ever existed by which Mrs. Chadwick could draw checks on the bank. All the accounts of the bank balanced with the exception of that with the First National bank of Cleveland, where there was a discrepancy of about \$27,000 in favor of the Cleveland institution.

Mrs. Chadwick seemed to have entirely recovered from her illness of the previous day, paying close attention to the proceedings.

Cortelyou Chooses an Ohioan.

Washington, March 8.—The first appointment made by Postmaster General Cortelyou was that of H. O. Weaver of Ohio to be his private secretary.

Chile's Wheat Crop Very Poor.

Santiago de Chile, March 8.—Owing to great rains the wheat crop is very poor, necessitating importation from California.

Potomac River Threatens Damage.

Hagerstown, Md., March 8.—A flood in the Potomac river is imminent. Damage by ice is feared.

OATMEAL FACTORY BURNS.

\$1,500,000 and Two Lives Lost in Fire at Cedar Rapids.

Cedar Rapids, Ia., March 8.—The plant of the American Cereal company, the largest of its kind in the world, comprising two entire blocks of brick and iron structures, was destroyed by fire last night, with the exception of a small group of cooper shops, storage and packing rooms. The loss is estimated at \$1,500,000, insurance nearly \$1,000,000.

Two persons lost their lives in the fire. The dead are Joe Hollingsworth Parnell, Ia., and an unknown man. Hollingsworth was blown out of the building into the street by an explosion.

The fire started in the hull grinding room of one of the elevators and a sheet of flame enveloped that structure. In 10 minutes more the flames had crossed the avenue to the mill group of buildings and the firemen were powerless to prevent the spread of the flames in either direction. The fire burned northward against the wind blowing in the mill group and southward with the wind in the elevator group with fearful rapidity. Fireproof brick walls crumbled and fell with a roar heard for many blocks. Clouds of embers were driven by a strong wind over an area six blocks square and a large number of men with small hose and buckets were drenching the roofs of these buildings, while in the vicinity of the fire there was an exodus of families from dozens of houses. Telegrams for help were sent to river cities and smaller towns. The cereal mill employs in the neighborhood of 800 men and the loss will be a serious blow to the city.

SENATE DISCUSSES TREATY.

Many Divergent Views Held on San Domingo Protocol.

Washington, March 8.—The open session of the senate continued for only eight minutes. The vice president presided, the chaplain offered prayer and Mr. Hansbrough presented a resolution providing for the amendment of the senate rules so as to permit senators to hand petitions and private bills to the secretary instead of introducing them in the present formal manner. Then at 12:08 p. m. the senate went into executive session. In his opening prayer Chaplain Hale remembered the senators who failed of reelection.

The sentiment of the senate seems to be that an early report on the San Domingo treaty should be made by the committee on foreign relations. A suggestion to this effect met with favor and it was announced that it had been agreed in the committee that a report could be made within a few days.

There was an incidental exchange of views concerning the treaty and the effort of the intervention of the United States in the affairs of the Dominican government, including the right of the United States to collect debts due to American citizens. On the latter point there was substantial agreement, but there was a wide divergence of opinion as to the method.

The president sent to the senate the following nominations: Treasurer of the United States, Charles H. Treat, New York; collector of internal revenue, Charles W. Anderson, for the second district of New York.

L CAR TOPPLES OVER.

Almost Falls to Street Below—Woman Fatally Hurt.

Chicago, March 8.—Overturning high in the air, on the Lake street elevated railroad, a passenger coach with 80 persons aboard barely escaped being dashed to the granite pavement below. One woman was pinioned on the tracks within a few inches of the deadly third rail, and though finally extricated alive, is fatally injured. Forty other passengers were injured but not seriously.

The upset was caused by the car missing the switch. The train, consisting of two coaches, was turning south and the first car had passed over the switch safely. The trucks of the second car missed and kept going forward in Lake street. The power was on the first car. Not until the screams of the passengers and the crash of glass were heard did the motorman know of the accident. Instantly the power was turned off and the results were confined to the overturning of the second car, which fell on its side across the tracks.

Miss Judith Strom of Austin, Ill., fell out of a window and rolled under the heavy trucks of the second car, which held her shoulders to the tracks close beside the fully charged third rail. The screams of the unfortunate woman could be heard for more than a block. A crowd of hundreds of people gathered, horror-stricken, while the train crew and police worked to rescue Miss Strom and the other passengers.

Cortelyou Resigns Chairmanship.

Washington, March 8.—George B. Cortelyou, on assuming the office of postmaster general, announced that in a few days he will retire from the chairmanship of the Republican national committee. He will be succeeded by Vice Chairman Harry C. New of Indianapolis, who will become the acting chairman of the committee.

Place Found for Hitchcock.

Washington, March 8.—Postmaster General Cortelyou has selected Frank H. Hitchcock of Massachusetts for first assistant postmaster general.

GLIMPSES OF JAY COOKE

Civil War Financier's Participation In a Mock Trial.

HIS ANNUAL PARTY FOR GIRLS.

At One of Them Given to the Pupils of a School at Ogontz, Pa., He Dropped Bouquets and Boxes of Candy Into Their Aprons—His "O. P. J." Account—How He Secured His First Position.

The late Jay Cooke of Ogontz, Pa., who was known as the financier of the American civil war, had a story which he used to love to relate of a dinner given in Sterling, N. Y., by Peter Townsend to himself, Secretary Chase, Horace Greeley, Thomas A. Scott and a few other men of note, who were about to form a company to develop some local iron mines, says a Washington correspondent of the New York Post.

The feast was spread at a country hotel, and Mr. Greeley left the table in the midst of it for some purpose. His absence was attributed to his well known eccentricity, and no one thought anything of it till the discovery was accidentally made that in quitting the building the editor had helped himself to a white overcoat belonging to his host, which he mistook in his absent-minded way for the old garment that had become historic on his own back. Now, Mr. Townsend was as convivial in his habits as Mr. Greeley was abstemious, and in the pocket of his overcoat he had that evening hidden a bottle of very choice whisky, so a messenger was sent to scour the village for Greeley and presently brought him back, overcoat, bottle and all—indeed, the neck of the bottle was sticking out of a side pocket, much to the good man's chagrin when his attention was called to it.

At once the party resolved itself into a court and put Greeley on trial. Chase presided as judge, Townsend conducted the prosecution, Scott, Cooke and the rest of the big moneyed men present served as a jury, and Greeley was convicted of three offenses: grand larceny in the theft of an overcoat, maintaining an unlicensed bar in his side pocket and hypocrisy in pretending to be a total abstainer, but carrying off spirituous liquors to be drunk by him at night and in a secret place. His sentence was to set up a champagne dinner for the same party at the next time and place they could all be brought together.

For the twenty-first consecutive year Jay Cooke gave his annual reception to the girls of the Ogontz (Pa.) school last year, says the Philadelphia North American. This reception was looked forward to in Ogontz with as much eagerness as is the assembly, although the reception was vastly more exclusive. The veteran financier got up out of a sickbed to act as host to "his girls," as he called the students.

He was assisted in receiving by the twenty-five members of the senior class, who also superintended the serving of dinner. The younger girls sat down on the floor around the big, old fashioned fireplace, where a wood fire crackled and roared into the chimney. The guests were served at a special table in an adjoining room, where Mr. Cooke dined with the senior class after he had seen the feast in the big room well under way.

The seniors sang their class song and toasted the man who formerly had his home on the beautiful estate now occupied by their school. Mr. Cooke replied very briefly. His face was fairly beaming with delight. This man who once swayed the destinies of the nation counted his financial conquests as nothing in comparison with the January frolics with "his girls." He never forgot one of them, and he always made it a point to get acquainted with the new ones.

The potatoes that were served at the dinner were cooked in the ashes on the open fireplace, and the ham was heated there on the crane.

After dinner Mr. Cooke stood at one end of the hall and instructed the girls to fall in line and march past him, holding out their aprons. Into each apron he dropped a box of candy, oranges, bananas and a bouquet done up in the Victorian style with tin foil and paper funnels. Mr. Cooke always had the bouquets prepared in this fashion, because, he said, that was the style when he was married.

When Jay Cooke was in business there always stood upon his ledger an account called the "O. P. J. Account," says the Philadelphia Record. At each semiannual closing of the books of Jay Cooke & Co. a tenth of the firm's profits were passed to this account and thence distributed in charity and in the advancement of religious teaching. A great deal of money—a tenth, in fact, of all that the firm earned during its long life—was thus devoted to benevolence. The account was called "O. P. J." because those letters stand for "Old Patriarch Jacob," and Jacob, as all Christians know, was the inspired originator of the system of giving tithes to God. When the firm of Jay Cooke & Co. failed—Mr. Cooke later recovered his fortunes nobly—its head said: "How wise we were to give a tenth of our profits always to 'O. P. J.' Otherwise all that money would have been lost too."

During the elder Cooke's term in congress there was a very general time of financial pressure in the west, and on his return home to Sandusky, O.,

he found his affairs considerably embarrassed and became somewhat depressed, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. Strolling in his door one day and seeing his three boys coming home from school, there was at this time a school of some merit in Sandusky—he went to meet them and, putting his arms around them, said, half sadly and half in jest:

"My boys, I have nothing left for you. You must go and look out for yourselves."

The elder and the younger remained silent and downcast, but Jay, then about thirteen years of age, looking up in his father's face with great earnestness, said:

"Father, I am old enough to go to work. I will go and earn for myself."

Mr. Cooke did not regard this remark as anything more than an expression of the boy's affectionate and enterprising nature, and, as he had no intention of turning either of his boys out to earn their own living, he thought no more of it. But the next day when the other boys went to school Jay slipped away, and, going to the store of a Mr. Hubbard in Sandusky, asked the latter to employ him as a clerk. Mr. Hubbard happened to be in need of a clerk and at once employed the lad.

The next day and every day thereafter the boy was at his post in the store. He proved so faithful, intelligent and apt as a salesman and was so ready and quick at figures that his employer formed a strong attachment for him, taught him bookkeeping and instructed him in other branches which he had failed to acquire at school.

Mr. Cooke had a fund of stories about the great men of the past, says the Louisville Courier-Journal.

According to one of the stories, General Grant and his family visited Mr. Cooke after the civil war at the great Cooke mansion at Ogontz, Pa. There the talk fell one evening to hotels, and the last related some of his novel experiences while traveling about the country negotiating the war loans. They had been harrowing experiences in many instances, but in a certain southeastern town they had been worse than harrowing.

"At the hotel in this town," said Mr. Cooke, "I had for my supper one egg that was not good, two pieces of stale bread and a glass of buttermilk. In my bedroom that night, though it was freezing cold, I had nothing, but two sheets to cover me. For breakfast the next morning they gave me another bad egg. And for this accommodation they charged me the elements at the rate of \$7 a day."

"They treat you," said General Grant, "according to the Scriptural injunction."

"How was that?" asked Mr. Cooke.

"Why, you were a stranger, and they took you in."

Jay Cooke was from his boyhood an enthusiastic angler, says the New York Tribune. The waters of Put-in-Bay, not far from Sandusky, O., have often been the scene of his exploits from his earliest to his latest years. Concerning this harbor and its associations with a notable event in our naval history, little tale was a favorite of Mr. Cooke's. An old countryman entered a drug store in Sandusky, holding up a handkerchief with a knot in it. "Well, uncle, what is it?" asked the clerk. "I'll get around to it pretty quick. Now, what place is it down here on the lake?" "Do you mean Put-in-Bay?" "Yes, that's it. Now, who was it that put in there?" "Perhaps you mean Commodore Perry?" "The very man. And I want a bottle of Perrygonic."

A DANCING DUEL.

Relays of Partners For a Twenty-four Hour Waltz.

Mr. Helps, a young London dancing master, has accepted the challenge of a Liverpool professor of dancing to "dance to a finish," says the London Express.

A Frenchman at present holds the world's dancing record, having danced without a break for eighteen consecutive hours, and the two competing dancing masters hope to establish an English record by dancing twice around the clock.

W. F. Hurndall, the well known dancing instructor, has all the arrangements in hand for the extraordinary duel.

"The contest, provided the Liverpool challenger accepts the conditions, will begin at noon on March 6," says Mr. Hurndall.

"The time throughout will be sixty bars a minute, and the waltz will be the dance selected. The competitors will dance in an inner track in the ballroom, and dancing couples who come as spectators will dance in the outer ring to a band. Whenever the band stops an automatic piano will immediately begin to play.

"From noon on the 6th to the hour on the 7th when the dancers finish the competitors will be on the move. Relays of lady partners will be provided, and food and drink will be taken while dancing.

"Mr. Helps will train for the dance by taking long walks and by dancing. At first he will dance for half an hour without a break, and then the time will be increased by slow stages until he can dance for hours together."

A Wish For Poland.

"Happy Poland, wretched land, Again the red tide drifts Across thy soil; again the hand Revolt's dark flag uplifts. Thy history is writ in blood, Thy man's a thrashing floor, Where battle's fiery ebb and flood Has scarred thee o'er and o'er.

Unhappy Poland, may you rise From out your sea of woe, And where the flag you cherish flies Look down on all your foes. Your love of freedom ne'er grows old, Your bruised and helpless pawn; Soon may your longing eyes behold The coming of the dawn.

—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Play Is the Thing

Ada Rehan Scores In Revivals of Classic Plays. Maude Adams In "Op o' Me Thumb" --- "A Gentleman From Indiana" --- Theater Talk.

[From Our New York Dramatic Correspondent.]

Ada Rehan's return in a repertory of classic revivals is a pleasing theatrical happening of recent date.

The first play Miss Rehan put on at the new Liberty theater was "The Taming of the Shrew." This year her leading man is Charles Richman. Last season Otis Skinner played the principal male roles in Miss Rehan's productions.

The presentation of the noted Shakespearean comedy was an acceptable



MAUDE ADAMS AS AMANDA AFFLECK. One in almost every respect. Miss Rehan used the Augustin Daly version of the play.

"The School For Scandal" followed "The Taming of the Shrew" and proved fully as enjoyable as the latter.

Theater goes somehow or other have alien into the habit of thinking of Ada Rehan as an elderly woman, and every year her managers have been obliged to deny reports of her farewell to the stage. As a matter of fact, Miss Rehan is younger than a great many so called "young actresses" and only twelve years older than the most noted and beautiful of them, Maxine Elliott. Miss Rehan was born in 1860 and Miss Elliott in 1872. Miss Rehan has been on the stage since childhood, which probably is responsible for the fallacy in question.

"Op o' Me Thumb."

Maude Adams is presenting a pathetic little one act accompaniment to "The Little Minister" at the Empire. "Op o' Me Thumb" is its title. Frederick Penn and Richard Bryce are the authors.

Miss Adams finds in the name part a role that appeals directly to the hearts of her audience. Amanda Affleck, or "Op o' Me Thumb," is a helper in a laundry conducted by Mme. Didier in Soho, London. She is the butt of the ridicule of such expert wringer and beeswax operators as Clem, Celeste and Rosie Jordan, who are honored by the attentions of one masculine admirer.

Amanda has no sweetheart, so she braces her dignity by describing an "imaginary lover, the owner of a shirt that has lain undelivered in the laundry for several months. "When Mr. Greensmith comes back for his shirt," says Amanda, "you will see what fine presents he will give me and what a real lady I will be."

Greensmith's Return.

One fine day Greensmith returns for his property. He is a loud voiced young man who might be a butcher's helper or a promising young plumber. He is much surprised when Amanda confides to him the fact that she has told her companions that he is her lover and that he had given her brooches, rings and necklaces galore. Any man might be pardoned for being surprised under the circumstances.

Greensmith takes pity on the sorrowing little girl after awhile and invites her to go driving with him the next Monday, a bank holiday. Amanda is overjoyed. She has at last had her dearest dreams realized. In the midst of her happiness, however, "Mister Horace," as she calls him, changes his mind and departs, leaving Amanda sobbing bitterly.

Arthur Byron plays well the role of Horace Greensmith. Ethel Winthrop, May Galyer, Margaret Gordon and Violet Rand also do well in the remaining roles.

"The Gentleman From Indiana." The presentation of Booth Tarkington's new play, "The Gentleman From

Indiana," which Liebler & Co. are soon to put on at English's Opera House, Indianapolis, should prove an event of unusual interest in theatrical circles throughout the entire state.

George C. Tyler of Liebler & Co. accepted Mr. Tarkington's scenario more than a year ago, and, although the scenario at that time promised much, yet Mr. Tarkington has since worked upon the play with a constancy and determination that have been fruitful of delightful results, and Mr. Tyler is now bold in the confidence that "The Gentleman From Indiana" will prove one of the most fascinating of the season's offerings. The brilliant Indian has envied plot, dialogue and scene with an atmosphere that is as delicious and as redolent with sentiment and pathos and human nature as "Alabama" and yet carrying a story brimful of human interest and one that grips the listener like a vise.

Delighted with the completed play, Mr. Tyler engaged Homer Emens, the artistic painter of exteriors, to design the scenes, and some of the pictures he has turned out are veritable dreams. Mr. Emens' work has also had the benefit of Mr. Tarkington's personal suggestion and supervision, and hence the charming atmosphere which the author has created in plot and dialogue is carried into even the minutest details of the scenic effects, and this fact the now completed scenes make clearly manifest.

The Cast.

Perhaps the best evidence of the estimate which Mr. Tyler places upon the Tarkington play is shown in the high grade cast which he has given "The Gentleman From Indiana," which includes Edward Morgan, Jacques Kruger, Frank Mordant, F. C. Bangs, F. A. Lyon, Horace Lewis, W. H. Pascoe, J. D. Garrett, Frank Bixby, Ed De Corsia, Robert Wilson, Henry Harmon, Frank Tannehill, Howard Sloat, Julia Dean, Dorothy Kent, Blanche Chapman and Nellie Preble.

The synopsis of scenes shows that in preparing the play Mr. Tarkington has dealt with but a single incident in the book, the vicissitudes attending John Harkless' attempt to reform Plattville and its surroundings and the Carlow County Herald's sudden and violent dip into county and district politics. There are four acts in the play, the first showing "a square in Plattville," the second and third "Judge Briscoe's side yard" and the fourth "the office of the Carlow County Herald." This will give the reader an idea of the trend of the play.

Following a week in Indianapolis "The Gentleman From Indiana" will go into Chicago, where indefinite time has been secured for it at one of the leading theaters and where a long run for it is confidently predicted.

"The Shepherd King."

Wright Lorimer's "The Shepherd King," which has begun an engagement at the New York theater, has a storm scene at the end of the third act which is most effective. The stage is set to represent the palace of King Saul at Gibeath. Through porticoes the sky is seen. At first fleecy clouds float slowly across the horizon. Then they take on a rosy tint, which gradually, almost imperceptibly, turns to gray and then to black. Just prior to the breaking of the storm, which brings the act to a close, the sky is lit by faint lightning flashes. These intensify, the sky is cut by vivid zigzag bolts, and finally a tremendous crash fairly rends the heavens asunder. The whole effect is obtained by electricity and is most unusual.

Charles E. Blaney.

Charles E. Blaney is a striking example of what unceasing industry, honest business methods and a desire to give people their money's worth can do. Beginning in a comparatively small way in the dramatic world, he now controls more than a dozen theaters in various parts of the country and owns over a score of companies now appearing in different cities.

Mr. Blaney believes in appealing to the tastes of the great multitude of people who like to see plays in which life is shown as it really is, with realism and soul stirring climaxes. The success of his ventures well illustrates the fact that his judgment is widely supported.

Mr. Blaney is one of the most energetic men in the theatrical business



CHARLES E. BLANEY.

today. He always has new ideas to put into effect and is continually on the lookout for opportunities to improve his productions. He is also an experienced amateur sailor and owns a palatial steam yacht, on which he cruises each summer.

ROBERT BUTLER.

Royal Swell. George A. Graves has two brood mares in foal to W. R. Janvier's Royal Swell. One of them is Fanny Rush the half sister to Alcaldia, 2:10 1/4. Maud C, 2:10 1/4, by Bender, is also safe in foal to Royal Swell. She is owned by Dennis Harrington of New York.

JEROME ON ROOSEVELT

Significant Speech by New York's District Attorney.

TRIBUTE TO PRESIDENT AS A MAN

Stands Practically Alone, He Says: More Isolated Than Any Great President—Declares Politicians of His Party Are Against Him, but He Can Triumph by Standing by the People.

In a speech delivered at the recent Hungarian Republican club dinner in New York after President Roosevelt, the guest of honor, had left, District Attorney William Travers Jerome said: "I have a few things to say with reference to Theodore Roosevelt that I would rather say to his face. I have known him for twenty years, and in all that time I have loved Theodore Roosevelt the man, while I have hated Theodore Roosevelt the statesman and politician. Every time he acted as Theodore Roosevelt the man the whole United States, with the exception of those who always have their ear to the ground, stood back of him. Every man, be he Democrat or Republican, when Theodore Roosevelt spoke from the fullness of his heart followed Theodore Roosevelt, and today, when the great hour of this man, the time of his great fight, is at hand, they will still support him.

"He stands today face to face with the greatest trial of his career because his work of destruction has gone by and he must now show what he can do in the way of construction. Those of us who know what construction work means know how much harder it is to construct than to fight and attack. He stands today subject to the greatest test that any human being in this country ever will be subject to. Whatever he, Roosevelt the man, does the people will stand back of him because it was the man that spoke.

"Now he approaches the hour of his trial, when he stands practically alone, for I betray no secrets when I say that the Republican politician cares as little for Theodore Roosevelt today as the Democratic politician. Theodore Roosevelt stands today alone, more isolated than any great president has ever stood in the history of his people. The people love him. The politicians fear him. Sometimes he has drifted away from being Theodore Roosevelt the man, but so far he has always come back. He stands today on the threshold of a usefulness that will be unsurpassed if he meets the crucial test. I believe he will meet it. He may meet a setback from that rich men's club, many of whom are under indictment now and many more of whom would be under indictment if they got their deserts."

This reference to the United States senate brought applause. Mr. Jerome continued:

"If he forgets entirely the politician, but turns again to the plain people of the United States, party lines will disappear, and if he makes a confident appeal to the plain people to support him he will find at the next congressional election, so overwhelming will be the support, that the senate of the United States will take the place it deserves to take, subservient to those who are elected by the franchises of the people.

"I fear that in the time to come, when the president will stand practically alone, with no one around him who has his interests at heart, he will have moments of discouragement. I wish he was here tonight to hear the applause with which you greet these sentiments. It will not be what Theodore Roosevelt does, it will not be what Theodore Roosevelt says, but it will be what Theodore Roosevelt is in this hour of peril and strain that will be an inspiration to the American people. But I believe he will ring true. I believe he will stand for your rights and mine, and if he does ring true he will go down in history for all time as an inspiration to the young and the old."

Novelty In Sweet Potatoes.

French horticulture has acclimated a new tropical tuber for Europe. The Paris correspondent of the Newcastle (England) Chronicle states that it is one of the sweet potatoes of western Africa, of which a complete mastery has been obtained in the experimental gardens at Bordeaux. Excellent accounts are given of the agricultural value of the new tuber, which besides cropping well can be profitably used in all its parts. Even the leaves are said to be no bad substitute for spinach. As for the tubers, besides their high nutritive qualities as a food highly relished by cattle, they contain 17 per cent of sugar, which is higher than that of beet root and also alcohol.

Press Censorship In Russia.

The press censor in St. Petersburg, says the New York World, refuses to permit the mention of astronomical research, "because it tends to subvert traditional belief," he has also had all reference to Hamlet's weakness and indecision excised from the play on the ground that it is "improper language about a prince of Denmark," and Russia is on friendly terms with the court of Denmark.

Train Service at Kansas City.

The Hen Skinner, the Yellow Kid, the Banana Flier, the Peanut Special, the Moonlight and all of the trains running into Kansas City, Mo., will arrive on time, says the Kansas City Star, and spare their passengers the fatigue of waiting to come in on the Gooseneck and the Y at Toul-Loup when the capital of the southwest gets its new terminal station and union depot.

ISTHMIAN MOSQUITOES

How Tiny Insects Have Blocked Canal Work.

CHANDLER STILL VERY ACTIVE.

No Longer a Senator, but Conspicuous as President of the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission—Let the Other Fellows Economize.

Washington, March 2.—[Special.]—Preparations for the grand quadrennial event in Washington have occupied every available moment, and the capital never before made such an effort to outdo itself as in this inauguration of President Roosevelt. Every bit of space that could be utilized either on parks or in front of buildings has been fitted up with seats for spectators, while the Pennsylvania avenue buildings have, as usual, reaped a rich harvest. The capital has for some days been in a state of disorder preparatory to this formal ceremony, but at the same time it has been thronged with crowds of sightseers who have been arriving for a week past to see the "big show." All Washington that is old enough has seen practically the same thing before, but wants to see it again, while the visitors are enjoying it as one of life's greatest events.

Chandler Continues Active.

William E. Chandler was not shelved when he became president of the Spanish treaty claims commission. He has had considerable to say on passing events and always in his virile and interesting way. In the senate he had a larger audience and was much more in the public eye, for there was scarcely a measure which came before that body that did not receive his attention. Chandler's latest declaration that Bryan would be elected president if the Republicans did not pass some kind of railroad rate legislation attracted attention and some comment from his former colleagues who are responsible for such legislation. Probably Chandler, as well as every other person in Washington who is familiar with conditions, understood that it was impossible for the senate to consider a railroad bill at this session. It has been demonstrated that without wasting scarcely an hour since the house railroad bill was passed the senate has been obliged to work early and late to get through the appropriation bills and necessary legislation. Next congress the senate will take up the railroad bill after the committee has given the subject thorough investigation.

Record on Resolutions.

Representative Stephens of Texas holds the record as the man who has introduced more resolutions than any other man in either branch of congress. The conditions in Indian Territory, which are familiar to Stephens because his district joins the Indian country, have been the subject of most of the resolutions of inquiry, and they have asked the interior department, which has charge of Indian affairs, many questions concerning the management of the Indian lands and funds. To that department Stephens is a perpetual interrogation point.

Mosquitoes on the Isthmus.

Senator Morgan was criticizing the Panama canal commission in the senate, especially because the members did not spend more time on the isthmus. "We do not," he said, "seem to have been able to get them to stay there even with that bonus of \$15 a day. That, I suppose, is on account of the climate."

"Or the mosquitoes," said Senator Overman of North Carolina.

"Yes," retorted Morgan, "they are probably waiting until the mosquitoes are all killed, and I am afraid that will be a good long time. Mosquitoes have been the invidious enemy and foe of canal work in the isthmus at Panama for more than half a century. The first mosquitoes we encountered down there were the Mosquito Indians that Great Britain colonized and set up into a government that opposed us and prevented us from going there under a safe relaxation of spirit as to our rights."

His remarks were frequently interrupted with laughter, something that does not frequently occur in the senate.

An Indian Protest.

Senator Bard of California has presented to the senate a number of protests signed by Indians against the use of Indian funds for sectarian schools. Most of these came from South Dakota, and the real Indian names are attached. Some are signed by an X, while others are from Indians who evidently could write their names. Medicine Boy and Smoke are among those who use the cross, while Howard Bad Wound, Levi Big Eagle, Reuben Quick Bear, Henry Hoose Looking and Scott Charging Alone sign without the mark.

Let the Other Fellows Economize.

"Will you two gentlemen continue in the roll of watchdogs when you leave the house for the senate?"

The query was addressed to Messrs. Hemenway and Burkett, who succeed Senators Fairbanks and Dietrich. As members of the house appropriations committee both of them have fought against increased appropriations. Hemenway did not say anything, but Burkett replied:

"I am going to let the other fellows economize. I have been trying to reduce expenditures and made enemies of some men because they thought I was overdoing the 'watchdog' business. Anyway we are not expected to be too prominent for a year or two after we enter the senate."

ARTHUR W. DUNN.

SELF RULE IN RUSSIA

Prof. Michailovitch on Empire's Ability to Govern Itself.

NO FEAR OF DISINTEGRATION.

Proofs of the Russian Nation's Fitness For Self Government Cited by the Professor—How the Peasants Greeted Reforms—Zemstvos May Be Regarded as the Forerunners of a Parliament.

The present revolt against the autocracy in Russia, says Professor Michailovitch in the New York American, has raised the question, is the Russian nation able to govern itself? I have met both here and in other countries men of high position and more than average knowledge of Russia who did not think that the people there at present deserve any other form of government than the one they have.

Intelligent Russians think different. Even M. Witte, once more the right hand of the czar, in his latest work, "Autonomy and Zemstvo," admits that he has not the slightest doubt of the ability of the Russian people to govern themselves, though he is opposed to the sudden granting of a complete constitution.

The Russian zemstvos are by no means composed of the lower classes. The majority of their members are officials who belong to the lower nobility, many of whom hold government positions. The zemstvos may indeed well be considered the forerunners of a Russian parliament.

There are also many who confound the Russian "tschinovniks" with the Russian bureaucracy.

The fact is that it is far from that. Everybody who can claim a "tschin" holds any office under the government. Claim to "tschin" (rank) has everybody who has graduated from a higher educational institution. Every graduate from a high school, every officer who leaves the army to go into civil service, is, according to Russian law, given a "tschin," and in this way "tschin" stands rather for a certain amount of education than for what may be defined as rank. A person of noble birth has the privilege of obtaining a "tschin" easier and more quickly than a person of lower birth, so that a nobleman needs only have served a very short time in a government office to become a "tschinovnik."

Every clerk who has passed an examination becomes a "tschinovnik" and is thereby to a certain extent safe from arrest without a special warrant. All the members of the zemstvos are without exception "tschinovniks," and many of them may even lay claim to the title of "excellency."

Those who consider the great Russian people an uneducated horde, without culture and education, apt to commit all kinds of excesses on the slightest provocation, are also very much mistaken.

It is true that the Russian moujik has been trampled upon and treated like cattle and that there are many who would still like to treat him in this manner, but it is also true that he has now a strong longing for education and strives to obtain it with all the stubborn energy which is part of his nature.

Everywhere where he is not oppressed and robbed he shows an unusual degree of tact, intelligence and pride and a glowing desire for freedom and independence. Do not more than 15,000,000 Russian subjects belonging to sects outside of the Orthodox church struggle continually for religious freedom?

Do not pamphlets, proclamations and papers find their way to even the remotest village of the empire?

Is it not a fact that many small communities in Siberia which have been forgotten by the imperial government govern their own affairs in the most praiseworthy manner, absolutely without any control by czar, pope, police or tschinovniks?

We who know the Russian people know it to be entirely different from the general ideas about it. We remember how the Russian peasants behaved when they were suddenly relieved from serfdom.

During the last few years which preceded the ukase which set the serfs free there were violent peasant uprisings all over, property was destroyed and chateaus burned and pillaged.

During the reign of Katherina not a single year passed that troops did not have to suppress peasant riots. Thirteen governments were in open revolt at one time, and peasants were shot down by the hundreds by regular armies before peace was restored.

When it became known that the czar intended to abolish serfdom all the large landowners raised the cry that the proclamation would be followed by anarchy all over the country; that the peasants liberated from their fetters would kill every landed aristocrat and set fire to every chateau in the country. The greatest precautions were taken to prevent this, and on Feb. 19, 1861, whole armies were held in readiness to suppress the expected disturbances. But what happened?

The people greeted the reforms not with violence, but with blessings and prayers. With expressions of the most touching gratitude they accepted their personal liberty as something sacred and with joy took up the many new burdens which were imposed upon them, feeling that with the new privilege must follow new duties, and up to the last reactionary reform in 1906 two Russian governments, the zemstvos of Perm and Wjatka, were run by the peasants themselves and by officials elected by peasants.

These peasants governed their own communities so well that in all Russia

there was no district where municipal institutions were more splendidly run. Schools, hospitals, churches and public roads were built and more improvements were made in these two zemstvos than in any others in the country, and all this was accomplished without borrowing a kopeck from the outside, the taxpayers gladly contributing all the money necessary.

And there are many other proofs. Have not the tens of thousands of soldiers who have sacrificed their lives with the greatest enthusiasm in the far east, in Manchuria and inside the walls of Port Arthur, proved that the Russian people possess moral power and courage to face death like heroes?

Were they fighting for a just cause, had they received a little more training, they would know not only how to die, but how to conquer.

We have no fear of the disintegration of the empire. It is only a question of time when the nationalities ruled by Russia will acquire autonomy, and this will happen without the continuous quarrels which we witness every day in Austria. The Russians are not nearly as small a minority within the empire as are the Germans in Austria.

The Russian people will soon see the end of autocracy and when given a constitution will show itself fully able to govern its own affairs, and when full amnesty is given to all political offenders the thousands of men of all classes who have suffered imprisonment and banishment rather than prove traitors to their ideals will carry Russia onward and forward on the road to honor and fame. From the ranks of these martyrs shall be chosen a set of officials who will soon silence those who think that the Russian people are not fit for self government.

FOREST FARM FOR BABY SON

Estate to Be Formed by Indiana Man For One-year-old Child.

A forest and a sheep farm of 420 acres is the estate to be formed by P. J. Eigenmann, president of the Rockport Trust company, for his son, now one year-old, says a dispatch from Indianapolis, Ind.

W. H. Freeman, secretary of the Indiana state board of forestry, in his talks before farmers' institutes recently has tried to impress on his hearers the value of using their broken sandy clay land for forest preserves. Mr. Eigenmann became so interested in the plan that he has decided to turn 420 acres of broken, denuded sandy clay land at Bradley's Crossing into a forest and sheep farm and hopes that by the time the boy, for whose benefit the investment is made, grows up this property, now valued at about \$10 an acre, will be very valuable.

In speaking of the experiment Mr. Freeman described the soil as about six feet deep, overlaid with soapstone clay, which formed an impervious stratum for water. When exposed and denuded, said Mr. Freeman, this land becomes barren and badly eroded. "This sort of land can be made valuable," he said. "On the loose, sandy clay black locust trees will be planted eight to twelve feet apart. In the harder clay soil chestnut trees will be planted at similar distances."

"Wherever locust trees are found there you will also find a fine stand of blue grass. The locust tree is leguminous, not dense of shade. Its roots rapidly network the soil and prevent erosion, and a few years will see a dense, luxuriant growth of blue grass."

"These trees afford just enough denseness of shade to protect such land from the sun's rays, conserve the moisture and stimulate a growth of grass, and the seeds, leaves and flowers, because of their leguminous properties, act as fertilizer. Thinning of the trees and the grass will follow as necessity demands. It is after a good stand of grass is obtained that the stock will be allowed to graze over the land. Meantime the trees will be protected from the stock."

"The objects aimed at will be accomplished. Grazing for sheep and cattle will be afforded, and a valuable forest estate of posts, telegraph and telephone poles and railroad timbers will be obtained. I can think of no more practical way to provide for that one-year-old son."

Resort For Shopgirls.
At a recent meeting in Chicago of the National Promotion of Health club Mrs. E. Cornelia Cladin announced that the club has been offered 100 acres of land in the Ozark mountains as a place of recreation for sick shopgirls on the condition that the organization increased its membership to 1,000, says a Chicago dispatch. She made a plea for this increased membership. "There are many girls who work in the stores from one year to the other," she said, "who are tired out and need a complete rest. Our plan is to have a place where they can spend a few months of the summer, living in tents, and recover the health they have lost in the stores."

Return of Pendent Earrings.
Cluster settings for earrings, such as emeralds surrounded by pearls or by diamonds, are at present the correct thing among stage women and others who like pronounced effects, says the Jewelers' Circular-Weekly. These earrings are made up in the same form as the jeweled buttons now in vogue on velvet frocks. Pendent earrings in old fashioned silver and gold, with added settings of gems, are being displayed in some of the oriental shops, while antique shops offer their quaintest in earrings. If the rage for costumes of certain periods should continue, jewelers predict that the pendent earrings, much beloved in the past,

Milan Exposition Feature.
One feature of the Milan exposition on the completion of the Simion tunnel will be six American engines illustrating the evolution of the locomotive.

STONE WALL OF MARCH

Barrier to Good and Bad Legislation.

BILLS KILLED BY FATHER TIME.

Railroad Rate, Statehood, Pure Food and Philippine Tariff Measures Among the Victims—Missouri "The Mother of States"—Hale's Vest.

Washington, March 3.—[Special.]—As usual, congress has a record of leaving a large number of pressing bills to die, as the close of a term of congress means the death of every measure which does not receive the signature of the president before the clock strikes 12 on the 4th day of March. When I say pressing legislation I mean that which has been pressed by some one and which really has support that might possibly secure its enactment if there were unlimited time in which to debate these measures and bring them to a vote. Of these bills, of course, is the railroad rate bill, while the statehood bill, the pure food bill, the bill reducing the tariff on Philippine products, are among the measures which many people consider important.

The March Stone Wall.

March 4 and its meridian form a barrier to good and bad legislation alike, a stone wall against which measures dash and die. Every congress there is a discussion as to the advisability of altering the date so as to provide that there shall be no short session into which all the business must be crowded. There are reasons for and against this proposition. Those who have been here many years have seen some very unwise measures, with a majority behind them, forced against the March 4 stone wall and die. Some have seen meritorious measures die in the same way. Regarding these measures they claim that they can be revived and passed in the next long session; also that no actual necessary and imperative legislation has ever been killed in a short session by the expiration of the term of congress. But it makes no difference what may be said for or against—there never will be a change in the present system.

Missouri a Mother.

Champ Clark of Missouri, speaking of the way Missourians had spread out all over the west, said:

"There is scarcely a city, town, hamlet, ranch or mining camp from the Mississippi to the Pacific and from the British line to the gulf in which the sentence 'I am a Missourian' would not prove an 'open sesame.' There is not a trail beyond the Father of Waters which has not been reddened with the blood of her sons in the triumphal progress of Caucasian civilization, and contemplating the splendid states which she helped to plant in that rich wilderness, she rejoices in her sacrifices. If Virginia deserves the proud title of 'Mother of Presidents,' Missouri may without arrogance lay claim to that of 'The Mother of States.'"

Hale Enlightens Newlands.

Senator Newlands knows all about arid lands irrigation, but does not pretend to know anything about the building up of the great navy of the United States, so it happened that when the naval appropriation bill was under consideration Newlands broke in and asked if armor and armament meant the same thing.

"They are not the same," replied Senator Hale, who was in charge of the bill. "They are as different as a pocket pistol from the senator's handsome waistcoat."

This allusion to the wearing apparel of the Nevada senator caused a little titter among orators.

Southern Orator's View.

Representative Wallace of Arkansas, talking in the house one day about the south growing rich, thus quoted a southern orator: "We have let economy take root among us and grow as rank as crab grass from Sherman's cavalry camps until we are ready to lay odds on the southern Yankee as he manufactures relics of the battlefield in a one story shanty and squeezes pure olive oil from his cotton seed against any down easter that ever swapped wooden nutmeats for hamel sausages in the valleys of Vermont."

When Temper Goes Awry.

The close of a session usually develops bad temper. After working fifteen or twenty hours a day for several days men become somewhat irritable, and some tart remarks often occur. It so happened that on the night that Representative Burton overturned the house leaders, and particularly Chairman Hensaway of the appropriations committee, quite a number of sharp things were said. Representative Littlefield of Maine supported Burton, and just as he closed his speech Representative Grosvenor rose.

"Look out!" called Representative Reider of Ohio, who is a colleague of Burton from Cleveland. Grosvenor spoke about the "scramble of interests, corruptly or incompetently."

"What do I understand by that intimation?" asked Littlefield.

"The gentleman can take his choice," tartly replied Grosvenor.

After some further colloquy Grosvenor said to Littlefield, "Do not kick up till you are spurned."

"An intimation can go a long way sometimes," remarked Representative Macon of Arkansas.

"Will not the gentleman keep still?" said Grosvenor, with disdain.

"Not until you do," promptly replied Macon.

These little furries are amusing at the time, but they are forgotten the next day. ARTHUR W. DUNN.

NOBILITY OF TREES.

A Tribute to the Majesty of the Mighty Oak.

Directly in my path stood an ancient swamp white oak, the greatest tree, I think, that I have ever seen. It was not the highest nor the largest round, perhaps, but individually, spiritually, the greatest. Hoary, hollow and broken limbed, his huge bole seemed encircled with the centuries, and in this green and grizzled top all the winds of heaven had some time come.

One could worship in the presence of such a tree as easily as in the shadow of a vast cathedral. Indeed, what is there built with hands that has the dignity, the majesty, the dignity, of life? And what life was here! Life whose beginnings lay so far back that I could no more reckon the years than I could count the atoms it had builded into this majestic form.

Looking down upon him from twice his height loomed a tulip poplar, clean, boiled for thirty feet and in the top all green and gold with blossoms. It was a resplendent thing beside the oak, yet how unmistakably the gnarled old monarch wore the crown! His girth more than balanced the poplar's great height, and, as for blossoms, nature knows the beauty of strength and inward majesty and has pinned no bottomline upon the oak.—Dallas Lore Sharp in National Magazine.

CAUGHT BY THE CRY.

The Way an Australian Bandit Was Trapped in London.

"Coo-ee" is the curious cry that was one of the signals of the native blacks of Australia. The cry was speedily adopted by the invading whites. The final "e" is a very high note, a sort of prolonged screech that resounds for long distances through the bush and thus enables separated persons to ascertain their relative positions. On one notable occasion this peculiar cry was heard in London. A daring bushranger made his appearance one morning in front of a bank in Ballarat and coolly posted a notice on the door to the effect that the place would be closed for an hour.

Entering, he terrorized the officials with his revolver and got clear away with \$30,000. Some time afterward the authorities received information that the man had been seen in London. One day a detective thought he espied his man in the Strand, but, not being quite sure, he hit upon an expedient. He uttered a piercing "Coo-ee."

Passersby stood fixed in astonishment, but the Australian, acting on the spur of the moment and recognizing the familiar sound, hastened to the person who uttered it. He was promptly arrested and was taken back to Australia.—Chicago News.

The Decimation of Milton's Tomb.

The body of the great poet Milton was once on view at a charge of three-pence a head. It was in 1790, after a little carousal, that two overseers and a carpenter entered the Church of St. Giles, Cripplegate, where Milton lay buried, and, having discovered the leaden coffin which contained his body, cut open its top with a mallet and chisel. "When they disturbed the shroud," Neve says, when telling the story of the ghastly deed, "the ribs fell. Mr. Fountain confessed that he pulled hard at the teeth, which resisted until some one hit them with a stone." Fountain secured all the fine teeth in the upper jaw and generously gave one to one of his accomplices. Altogether the scoundrels stole a rib bone, ten teeth and several handfuls of hair, and to crown the diabolical deed, the female gravedigger afterward exhibited the body to the mob, willing to put a shilling on for the spectacle.—Westminster Gazette.

The Lobster's Life.

Lobsters have been taken in rabbits do woods or fields in the past. They cannot live without water, and if there are no holes in the rocks for them to retire to they burrow, just as a rabbit does, in the earth and seal their water, and there sit, claws for ward, ready to seize any intruder or to haul in any morsel which the sea washes into the hole. It is doubtful whether lobsters remain awake all day on the off chance of a meal coming to their door. More probably they sleep off the fatigue of the previous night's wanderings. But their antennae are so sensitive that they warn them if anything touches them or even stirs the water. No electric bell could work more instantaneously.

With His Uncle.

Jeweler—How long have you carried this watch? Customer (more or less run down at the heels)—Well, I've had it five or six years, but I haven't carried it much. It has generally been in the—er—keeping of a relative.—Chicago Tribune.

Didn't Know Hymen.

Nordy—Lots of people are getting married nowadays. Butts—Yes, Hymen is doing a flourishing business. Nordy—What's he sell? Carpets and house furnishings?—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A GUARANTEED CURE For PILES

Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Druggists refund your money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure any case, no matter of how long standing, in 6 to 14 days. First application gives ease and rest. 50c. If your druggist hasn't sent 50c in stamps and it will be forwarded post-paid by Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

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This is an important daily question. Let us answer it to-day. Try

Jell-O,

America's most popular dessert. Received Highest Award, Gold Medal, World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904. Everything in the package; add boiling water and set to cool. Flavors: Lemon, Orange, Raspberry, Strawberry, Chocolate and Cherry. Order a package of each flavor from your grocer to-day. 10c. When you make Ice Cream use Jell-O ICE CREAM Powder. All ingredients in the package. At all grocers. 2 pkgs. for 25c.

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Keeps the hair clean and beautiful, cures itching scalp, cures dandruff, cures hair falling out, and cures all scalp diseases.

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STOP THE PAIN.

We stop all pains in an aching tooth by one application. We fill teeth painlessly. Our prices are reasonable. We use the best material. We guarantee all our work. We give gas for extracting.

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its coupon bonds secured by first mortgage on Real Estate, which coupons are guaranteed six per cent, interest, which in these times, and with the lowering interest rates for money loaned is not readily obtainable. These coupon gold bonds are insured and sold only in denominations of \$1,000 and the 20-coupon attached are paid semi-annually at the Home Trust Co., of New Castle, Pa. They mature in ten years and the Principal is then payable in cash. They are fully guaranteed by first mortgage on Real Estate—both Principal and Interest. For particulars, write

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NEWSPAPERARCHIVE

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MEMBER ASSOCIATED PRESS.

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THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1905

The local manager and working force of the Central Union Telephone Company deserve the thanks of the public for having made the change from the old system of signalling between operator and subscriber to the common battery switchboard without confusion or any noticeable interruption of service.

A dispatch from Columbus says: "W. J. Bryan, who passed through Columbus today on his way from Washington, Pa., to Cincinnati, declared here that he has no knowledge of the Ohio political situation and does not intend to interfere in it." It would seem as though there was room for congratulations somewhere.

The "Wooden Indian" of the Pittsburg Times, repels with chilling sarcasm certain propositions made recently regarding the cleaning of the outer walls of public buildings. He considers the removal of soot from the face of stone a subtle attack upon antiquity. For instance:

Ohio has a capitol that seems a fine type of the stately and sedate in architecture to some of those misguided ones who have an eye for the beautiful. It is surrounded by extensive lawns and beautiful trees. Square columns lend a distinctive air to the great gray building, and the traces that time has left upon it have only heightened this. But some sensitive soul has been disturbed by these evidences of age. Alum creek or Scioto river is to be called upon to aid in the work of regenerating the state house. Oxalic acid mixed with water from these turbulent streams will do the rest and the incrustations of wind and weather are to be eaten away. The building will probably be painfully new in appearance when its bath is over, but if one would find favor with the powers that be one must accent the new and slur the old.

In the next paragraph the "Wooden Indian" excuses this sort of renovation in a place like Pittsburg, "because there a structure is dirty before the workmen have left it and there are conspicuous examples of beauty utterly destroyed by the omnipresent grime." Well, an outcome of this kind is just what it is desired to avoid in washing up Ohio's statehouse. It may look "painfully new" when its bath is over, in fact it may look painfully new for about three months. By that time the marks of antiquity will begin to reappear. Sometimes the "Wooden Indian" seems inclined to abuse what has been called the inalienable right of the American citizens to put words together.

THE ADULTERATION OF FOOD.

From the time when man put money into the scales against his brother's life food adulteration has obtained. Man's weakness was never expressed in form more mean than this. To poison for a patriotic purpose, or even for revenge, has the redeeming quality of romance, but to do it for money degrades the poisoner from the classic dignity of Borgia to the low condition of "Suicide Hall McQuirk."

Perhaps the romance that attaches to poisoning done for murder springs from the passion that prompts the act, the magnificent yet terrible, end of the tragedy. But where the motive is to cheat, the public singularly takes the act none too seriously. By the same token it would bludgeon a highwayman, yet laugh at the escape of a clever pickpocket. It exalts smartness above honesty, and cherishes the bird that feeds upon its vitals, or condones the fact with drowsy toleration. No matter what may be the source of this indifference, the fact is that the public has from a remote period, and does now more broadly than ever, tolerate the adulteration of food for purposes of gain.

Massachusetts was the first to attempt to enforce food laws, and Minnesota and Ohio soon followed her example. About that time Dr. H. W. Wiley, chief of the division (now the bureau) of chemistry, began the investigation of foods on the American market. The public was apathetic, bored, if you please, by the reiterated efforts of a few patriotic persons, and for more than ten years the movement progressed but slowly, only five states adding their moral support to the stand taken by the other three. In response to an awakened public sentiment, twelve states and territories have within the last six years joined the crusade against poisoned foods. The

movement has now become a definite and effective organization. The Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, composed of all federal, state and municipal official chemists, has come into existence. The purpose of this body has been to apply chemical methods to the study of all agricultural products. It has co-operated with Dr. Wiley, chief of the bureau of chemistry, in his work, and has greatly advanced analytical methods for the examination of foods.—March Woman's Home Companion.

BIG AUDIENCE AT ENTERTAINMENT

Given for the Benefit of St. Joseph's Church.

IT INCLUDED NINE NUMBERS.

Concert was Followed by a Play, "Freezing a Mother-in-Law," in Which Local Talent Distinguished Itself—Every Seat at the Armory Sold Before the Performance.

The concert and comedy given Tuesday night for the benefit of St. Joseph's church was a great success. An unusually fine musical programme was rendered and the play, "Freezing a Mother-in-Law," was inexpressibly funny. The house was packed, all seats having been sold previous to the entertainment and standing room was at a premium. The musical programme was as follows:

Chorus—"The Miller's Wooing" Eaton Fanning
Boy Choir led by James N. Dickinson.
Vocal Solo—"Night Time" Vanderwater
Miss A. Brown.
Piano Duet Overture—"Poet and Peasant" Von Suppe
Miss A. M. Hoch and J. Dickinson.
Vocal Solo—"The Charmed Cup" Rockel
Miss Stella Segner.
Chorus—"The Chase" Edward Gernum
Boy Choir led by Mr. Dickinson.
Vocal Duet—"Still wie die Nacht" Getze
Don P. Stroupe and J. Dickinson.
Piano Duet Overture—"Bohemian Girl" Balfe
Miss A. M. Hoch and J. Dickinson.
Vocal Solo—"I Love Thee So" De Koven
Mr. William McGinnis.
Chorus—"When Evening's Twilight" Haton
Boy Choir.

The various numbers were received with enthusiastic applause and the performers were repeatedly recalled.

In the short sketch, "Freezing a Mother-in-Law," some fine dramatic talent was utilized. Don Stroupe was a star of the first magnitude. Karl F. Sonnenhalter as Walter Goodwin was an ideal lover, and though not in favor with his prospective mother-in-law, conducted himself in such a noble manner as to obtain her consent to his marriage to Emily Brown, whose part was well taken by Miss Adel Brown, without resort to "freezing." John J. Donahue as Ferdinand Swift, of England, and the possessor of a wonderful invention in the way of revolutionizing cold storage, the power of which he desired to demonstrate, took his part very well, while Mrs. Brown, in the person of Mrs. George Ellis, was easily "the head of the Brown family" and refused to be "frozen," as arranged by Mr. Brown, alias Don Stroupe, and his nephew, Ferdinand. Some funny climaxes were reached when Mrs. Brown "thawed" and Mr. Brown desired to be frozen.

According to the plot, Walter Goodwin loves Emily Brown, but although her father consents to the match the mother strenuously opposes it. Mr. Ferdinand Swift, of England, arrives and tells of a wonderful invention of his in which a few drops of some compound if dropped in the ear of any subject immediately freezes that subject until the antidote is put in the other ear. The compound also cures all diseases but no human being has yet been found on which to try the experiment. Mr. Brown readily agrees to have the experiment tried on Mrs. Brown for the generous purpose of curing her neuralgia. Mr. Goodwin dissents and warns Mrs. Brown of her danger and water is substituted for the magic liquid unknown to the plotters. The experiment is tried and Mrs. Brown is evidently "frozen," after which Mr. Brown for the first time in twenty years is "the head of the Brown house." When they desire to restore Mrs. Brown, however, it is found that the antidote is missing and Mr. Brown's conscience is sorely tried. Things come out right in the end. Walter gets his wife as a reward and everybody is happy.

Sick Wives and Daughters.
You have often seen them with pale faces, poor appetite, head and backache, symptoms common to the sex. Fathers and mothers lose no time in securing Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y. It will cost only one dollar and is much cheaper than sick pills. Write to Dr. David Kennedy's Sons, Rondout, N. Y., for a free sample bottle.

W. & L. E. Sunday Excursions.
One fare for the round trip to all points on the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad every Sunday.

ENGINEERS WELL KNOWN HERE.

Accident at Canton Sole Topic of Conversation.

MASSILLON TRAIN WRECKED.

The Train Was the Regular Passenger Sent From Massillon Each Morning and Makes a Round Trip to Cleveland Each Day—Another Train Made up For the Trip Tuesday.

The accident on the Wheeling & Lake Erie at Canton Monday evening in which Engineers Frank Stantz and George G. Wise were killed was the sole topic of conversation among Wheeling & Lake Erie employees in Massillon Tuesday. Both the engineers were well known here, each having worked out of the Columbia yards. Engineer Wise was an old engineer on the road, while Engineer Stantz had been promoted a few months ago. W. R. Ellithorp was the fireman with Engineer Wise and M. J. O'Hara was firing for Engineer Stantz.

Charles Howe was the fireman on the passenger train with Engineer Harry J. Johnson, and both escaped without injury. Mr. Howe is a nephew of E. D. Shedd, of Massillon, traveling engineer on the main division of the road. Engineer Johnson and Fireman Howe live in Canton, nominally, but are temporarily rooming in Massillon each night. They take out the early morning Cleveland passenger run from the Massillon station and return to the city about 9 o'clock in the evening. They were on the return run after leaving the Canton station Monday evening at the time of the accident.

The accident occurred near the Imperial brick plant and was a collision between the passenger train and a double header freight train from Navarre. The mystery to all railroad men here who have discussed the accident is why Engineers Stantz and Wise did not jump when all the other members of the crews jumped and escaped injury. Engineer Johnson and Fireman Howe were the first to jump and were followed immediately by the firemen and brakemen on the freight train. Conductor Teeters had charge of the passenger train.

The wrecking outfit from the Columbia yards was called to the scene at once. The track was cleared, another passenger train was made up during the night and the regular run went out of Massillon on time Tuesday morning. No one at the Columbia yards would hazard a guess as to the cause of the accident. Engineer Wise, who had charge of the pilot engine, is an old engineer and had run over the Cleveland division for years. A complete investigation will be made as to the cause.

DRAY WAS SMASHED.

David Kiehl, Narrowly Escaped Serious Injury.

David Kiehl, a city drayman living in Chestnut street, was badly bruised and narrowly escaped death in an accident on the Summit street crossing of the Wheeling & Lake Erie at 5 o'clock Monday afternoon when his dray was struck by an eastbound local freight.

Mr. Kiehl had just left the Wheeling & Lake Erie freight house with a load and was crossing the track when the freight train came upon him. He hurried his team and it and all of the wagon except the rear trucks were across the track when the rig was hit by the engine. The train was going at a slow rate and the wagon was pushed to the side of the track. The rear part was badly damaged. Mr. Kiehl was thrown to the side of the track and landed in the mud. The team was not injured.

Mr. Kiehl was carried to the B. & O. station where it was found that he was not seriously injured. He was later taken to his home. On Tuesday he was able to be about the house.

GEORGE FABER BETTER.

Physicians Will Probably Save His Foot.

George Faber, the young man who chopped his foot from toes to ankle while cutting wood at his home near Navarre last Friday, is some better. It was at first thought that the foot would have to be cut off. The attending physician now expects to save it. The wound is already beginning to heal.

Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea never fails to tone the stomach, regulate the kidneys, stimulate the liver and cleanse the blood. A great tonic and muscle producing remedy. 35 cents, Tea or Tablets. Z. T. Baltzly.

HOLDINGS NOT SOLD.

Erroneous Report About Dundee Silica Sand Company.

A report was current on the streets Monday morning that the Dundee Silica Sand Company had sold its holdings south of Massillon to outside parties and that the deal had been closed. T. Harvey Smith, who is interested in the company, when seen by an Independent reporter, said that the report was not true. The company had been figuring with capitalists about the sale of the works but the deal had fallen through and that the company did not now know whether or not the holdings would be sold to the parties supposed to be the purchasers.

MRS. A. K. LUDWIG WAS FOUND DEAD.

Apoplexy is Given as the Cause of Death.

DISCOVERY MADE BY HUSBAND.

The Husband is a Glass Blower and Returned to His Home at 3 o'clock Tuesday Morning After Completing His Work on the Night Shift—The Funeral Wednesday Evening.

Mrs. Mary A. Ludwig, aged 30 years, was found dead in bed at the family home, 20 Ruth street, at 3 o'clock Tuesday morning by her husband, Albert K. Ludwig, upon his return home from work on the night shift at the Reed & Company's glass factory. Death was due to apoplexy.

Mr. Ludwig reached his home at 2:45 o'clock and called twice to Mrs. Ludwig but received no response. Other members of the family heard Mr. Ludwig's call and answered and cautioned him not to call again as he might awaken an infant son. Mr. Ludwig then washed in a downstairs room and in a few minutes went to Mrs. Ludwig's room upstairs, calling to her twice as he entered the door. He again received no response and the incident was so strange that he immediately went to the bedside to find his wife dead.

Mr. Ludwig aroused other members of the family, called a neighbor and notified Dr. Maurice Smith, who arrived in a short time and pronounced apoplexy the cause of death. Coroner Schiltz was later notified and he confirmed this opinion.

Mrs. Ludwig had retired at the usual hour Monday evening feeling in the best of health. She had worked all day and did not complain of feeling ill at any time. It was evident that there had been no struggle and that death was as peaceful as it was unheralded.

Mr. and Mrs. Ludwig came to Massillon four years ago from Hawley, Pa. Mrs. Ludwig is survived by her husband, one daughter, Miss Florence Louise Ludwig, and an infant son, Russell Charles Ludwig, one year old.

The body will be taken to Hawley, Pa., Wednesday at 7:18 o'clock. Brief funeral services will be held at the late home at 6 o'clock in the evening, the Rev. O. E. Hall officiating. A quartette from the Baptist church will furnish the music. Mr. and Mrs. Ludwig are natives of Hawley.

MRS. CARRIE LIMBACH.
Mrs. Carrie Limbach, aged 26 years, the wife of Edward C. Limbach, died at the family home, 293 Wooster street, at 3 o'clock Tuesday morning, of a complication of diseases, which developed from an attack of lung fever six months ago. Mrs. Limbach grew worse gradually from the first signs of the disease and complications soon developed. Mr. and Mrs. Limbach were married in 1902 and have been residents of Massillon for several years. Mr. Limbach is employed at the local plant of the Republic Iron and Steel Company. The funeral arrangements have not been announced.

DUCKS SCARCE.

Hunting Season for the Waterfowl Opened Wednesday.

The duck hunting season opened last Wednesday but so far hunters have not reported any large bagging of the waterfowl. The ice is scarcely broken enough to invite the wary game to this section of the state. The hunters who were out last Thursday and Friday returned empty handed or with but one or two blue bills, about the only variety of ducks seen hereabouts thus far. Such open weather as has been experienced the past few days should attract ducks to this section and old hunters predict that the hunting will be good within a short time. Saturday, Sunday and Monday are the days on which duck cannot be shot.

When you want the news while it is news, take THE INDEPENDENT.

AN ACTIVE LIFE IS NOW CLOSED.

The Late Leonard Hess Was a Self Made Man.

A BUSINESS MAN FOR YEARS.

The Deceased Had Lived a Retired Life for Twelve Years—

He Was a Machinist for Many Years—The Funeral Will be Held Wednesday Afternoon From the Late Residence.

The death of Leonard Hess, a notice of which appeared in Monday's Independent, removed from activity one of Massillon's well known citizens who had worked industriously for its welfare and had shared in its progress and achievements. Mr. Hess was a member of the well known family of that name and for years was connected with the many business interests with which the family name is associated. He retired from active business in 1893 and since that time had lived a retired life although taking a deep interest in all municipal and civic affairs.

Mr. Hess was born in Kandern, Baden, Germany, November 22, 1840, and came here with his parents when six years old. He was the youngest of five children, but as his parents moved into different school districts after locating in Stark county his school days were cut short to some extent. He was a self made man, naturally bright and ambitious, and readily acquired a knowledge of the English language. When thirteen years old he began earning his own living and was with the late George Harsh for one year. After this he worked for Joseph Davenport in a car manufactory for three years and then was with Russell & Company for eleven years. During this time he took up the machinist's trade. He advanced in proficiency and during the last two years with the company was foreman.

In 1893 Mr. Hess became a partner with his brother, J. F. Hess, and opened a tin shop and gas and plumbing business. He had charge of the gas fitting and plumbing in connection with stoves and house furnishing goods and this continued until 1892. Later the firm became The Hess-Snyder Company, which continues to the present time. The deceased had charge of the machinist department until he retired from active business.

Mr. Hess was married to Miss Christina Shriver, of Massillon, February 1, 1862. Mrs. Hess was a daughter of the late Harmon Shriver, an early settler in Massillon and one of the most extensive farmers in this section. Mrs. Hess died two years ago. The following children survive: Miss Laura Hess, Mrs. W. D. Clause, Robert R. Hess and Fred H. Hess. Two brothers, J. Fred Hess and Ernest Philip Hess, also survive.

The funeral will be held from the late residence, 172 East Main street, Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, the Rev. L. H. Barry officiating. The body will be placed in the family vault in the Massillon cemetery.

TUESDAY'S FUNERALS.

That of Mrs. Nicholas Sibila Held From St. Mary's Church.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Nicholas Sibila was held from St. Mary's church Tuesday at 9 o'clock, the Rev. H. V. Kaempker officiating. Relatives were present from Canton and Canal Fulton. Six grandsons were pall bearers. The deceased is survived by twenty-five grandchildren, thirty-nine great-grandchildren and one great-great-grandchild. Mrs. Sibila was one of the oldest residents in the city, having come here from Bavaria, Germany, with her parents when ten years old. Interment was made in St. Mary's cemetery.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Mary Butler was held from the home of her daughter, Mrs. Wesley Ackerman, one mile west of East Greenville, Tuesday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock, the Rev. N. E. Moffit officiating. The deceased is survived by the following brothers: John Houck, Pittsburg; Reuben Houck, Wichita, Kan.; Amos Houck, Texas; William Houck, Wooster; and one sister, Mrs. Conrad Huth, of Massillon. Mrs. Ackerman is the only surviving child. The interment was made in the Massillon cemetery.

The funeral of the late Mrs. M. A. Melvin was held at 2 o'clock Tuesday from the family residence in Richville avenue, the Rev. George B. Darsie officiating. Interment was made in the Massillon cemetery.

Why suffer with headache, constipation, stomach, kidney and liver troubles, when Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea will cure you? No money wanted unless you are cured. 35 cents, Tea or Tablets. Z. T. Baltzly.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Programme to be Rendered at McDonaldsville March 10.

The teachers of Jackson township will hold an institute at the McDonaldsville school house on the afternoon and evening of March 10. Programme: AFTERNOON, 2 O'CLOCK.

Current Events S. A. Daily
The New York Periodic Miss Haas
Essay Sy. via Floom
Mental Arithmetic O. L. Hall

EVENING, 7:30 O'CLOCK.
Richard III. D. M. Garman
What is Teaching? Edwin Eble
Object of Education A. J. Williamson
Is Compulsory Education Just? J. B. Pierstos

The Ideal Parent from the Teacher's Standpoint Nelson M. Keck

AS BAD AS WHEN MINING FOR 51C.

Conditions in the Massillon Coal District Critical.

CONVENTION ON MARCH 14.

Urgent Notice Issued by President Legg of the Massillon District United Mine Workers of America—Machine Mining Question to be Settled Next Week.

"The conditions in the Massillon coal district are worse today than they were when we were digging coal for fifty-one cents per ton," said President Robert Legg of sub-district No. 3 of district No. 6 of the United Mine Workers of America, Tuesday. Mines all over the district are either shut down entirely or working only part time. There is no sale for the coal and conditions are now very critical as far as the miners themselves are concerned. The call which President Legg extends for the annual convention of the delegates from the locals in the Massillon district, for March 14, is therefore very important. The call is worded as follows:

Notice to Miners and Mine Workers of Sub-district No. 3 of District No. 6, United Mine Workers of America. You are hereby earnestly requested to have your local unions represented at our annual convention which will be held in Trades and Labor Assembly hall at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning, March 14, 1905, and as the business will be of extraordinary importance we hope to have a full and complete representation of our district.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) ROBERT LEGG,
Sub-district President.

There are several matters of more than usual importance to come up for action. President Legg did not make public just what these subjects would be, but it is understood that the adjustment of the machine mining scale will be one of them.

President Legg is busy circulating among the miners patching up minor grievances here and there, and assisting his men wherever possible. The lack of work is felt acutely all over the district. At North Lawrence mine No. 1 is working and mine No. 2 has been shut down. The Davis mine is closed. No. 5 is closed down and the Elton No. 5 is closed. Mines in the upper or northern end of the district which have been operating steadily for three years are now standing idle, and the situation is a critical one.

The cause of the idleness is supposed to be the small sale experienced by the operators, and all are hoping that conditions will soon be changed.

ICE BREAKS AT PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg, March, 8.—Ice in all the rivers broke today and is passing out with little damage. About 1,275,000 bushels of coal will be shipped to southern markets.

Coughs

"My wife had a deep-seated cough for three years. I purchased two bottles of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, large size, and it cured her completely."—J. H. Burge, Macon, Col.

Probably you know of cough medicines that relieve little coughs, all coughs, except deep ones!

The medicine that has cured the worst of deep coughs for 60 years is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Three sizes: 25c., 50c., \$1.00.
Consult your doctor if he says take it, then do as he says. If he tells you not to take it, then don't take it. He knows.

An inactive liver prevents any cough medicine from doing its best work. Ayer's Pills are liver pills. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

E. App, of Bolivar, is now assisting at the barber shop of Peter Cabot in South Erie street.

Joseph Remele, of Wooster street, is seriously ill from the effects of a severe attack of the grip.

David George, of Water street, is visiting his daughter, Mrs. John Selway, at St. Clairsville.

C. C. Miller, the jeweler, who has been confined to his home by illness, is able to be about his place of business again.

Jerome F. Shepley, a member of the board of public safety, is ill at his home in Wellman street with an attack of grip.

Mrs. John Shreve, and two daughters, of Westerville, are visiting her brother and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. John Goodrich in West Main street.

Cleve Opphile left Tuesday for Chicago, where he has obtained employment. He was formerly employed by the Massillon Iron and Steel Company.

Denver C. Hughes, of Canton, has announced himself as a candidate for the office of prosecuting attorney, subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

William Stover, of this city, is serving on the federal jury that will try the case of Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick, which is now having its hearing in Cleveland.

Mrs. W. B. Humberger and Miss Isabelle Humberger returned Saturday evening from Fennimore, Wis., where they had been visiting relatives for the past month.

The Massillon band has arranged to give popular concerts Sunday afternoons, the first to be given one week from next Sunday. The concerts will be given either in Burd's hall or the Armory.

J. A. Shoemaker, local agent for the Pennsylvania, went to Pittsburgh Tuesday evening to attend a meeting of the agents of the road in the company's offices on Wednesday. Mr. Shoemaker will make a business trip to Cleveland before returning home.

Mrs. William Nicowander was surprised by twenty-five friends, all of them masked, at her residence in West Tremont street, Tuesday evening. The company played euchre and enjoyed music and games until a late hour, when a delicious lunch was served.

The chief of police at Akron Wednesday morning notified the Massillon authorities that they had found Forest Crooks, who disappeared from the city Saturday evening. Mr. and Mrs. John Crooks, the boy's parents, left Wednesday afternoon for Akron to bring him home.

A rough draft of the ground plans for the Massillon city hospital were examined by the trustees a few days ago and returned to the architect in Cleveland for revision in accordance with suggestions made. It is probable that nothing definite will be done in accepting the plans for the buildings and grounds until the return of J. F. Pocock, the donor of the hospital, from California.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Graber gave a dinner at 6 o'clock Sunday evening at their residence in West Main street, in honor of their guests, Mrs. E. W. McFarren, of Saginaw, Mich., and Miss Jennie M. Kieghlan, of St. Charles, Mich. The other guests were Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Hilbisch and Mr. and Mrs. Coy, of Canton, Mr. and Mrs. Curtis McFarren, of Mt. Eaton, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wagner, of Massillon.

The funeral of the late Leonard Hess was held from the late residence in East Main street at 2 o'clock Wednesday, the Rev. L. H. Burry officiating. The services were attended by many friends of the deceased and the deceased's family. The casket was covered with wreaths and floral tokens. The pall bearers were J. F. Hess, E. P. Hess, William Zepp, Frank H. Hess, Albert Hess and Arthur Shriver. The body was placed in the family vault in the Massillon cemetery.

The funeral of the late Miss Jessie Brusman, who died in Cleveland Saturday morning, was held from the chapel in the Massillon cemetery Monday morning at 10 o'clock, the Rev. S. K. Mahon officiating. The body arrived from Cleveland over the B. & O. at 9:30 and was taken at once to the cemetery. The pall bearers were Ernest Bittner, Fred Wise, Orrin List, Rhinehart Long, Albert Winold and Charles Matthews. The deceased was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Brusman, who formerly lived in this city.

F. E. Seaman has disposed of his drug store in West Main street, the purchasers being Messrs. A. Y. Gordon and Jacob Fribley, who will conduct the business under the firm name of Fribley & Gordon. Mr. Fribley was formerly in the drug business in this city and has had many years' experience as a prescription clerk. The new firm is now busily engaged in making needed repairs to their room and will make large additions to the stock now on hand. Mr. Seaman has accepted a position as chemist with a large manufacturing company in Cleveland.

offices under the direction of the state bureau of inspection and supervision, cost Stark county the modest sum of \$800. A previous payment of \$308.35 had been made some time ago and yesterday Auditor Oberlin received a statement from the bureau showing that there was due Inspector E. N. Halbiel \$245.45 and Inspector W. S. Roebuck \$257.20. They are allowed \$5 a day for their work, traveling expenses and sustenance. The report does not include the making out of the final report and the filing of it. That may bring the total up another \$100 or more.—Canton Morning News.

WOOD TAKEN TO CLEVELAND

Columbia Yard Operator Developed Case of Insanity.

HE SAW DOPE EVERYWHERE.

Chief Irwin, of Troy, Took His Highwayman Back Home and Will Prosecute Him to Fullest Extent of the Law—C. E. Irwin Arrested Tuesday Night.

C. E. Wood, the young operator at the Wheeling & Lake Erie yard offices who labored under an unfortunate hallucination and was confined in the city jail Tuesday until his father could reach Massillon from Cleveland, was taken to Cleveland Tuesday evening. Wood imagined that he was in danger of being poisoned, and had developed a marked case of insanity before leaving Massillon. He recognized his father upon his arrival and in conversation showed that he retained part of his mental faculties. Wood insisted that persons he met were attempting to slip dope into his pockets. He would not taste food or drink, fearing that it was poisoned. Monday evening upon his return from work he showed the first evidences of these illusions and at night created quite a disturbance at the home of his landlady, Mrs. Cole, at the corner of South Erie and Charles streets. Wednesday morning Chief Ertle gathered together Wood's belongings and forwarded them to Cleveland in a suit case which the young man had left behind.

Chief of Police Irwin took his prisoner, James Donovan, to Troy Tuesday afternoon, and the highway robber is today confined behind the Troy jail bars, while Chief Irwin and the other officials prepare the charges against him. Chief Irwin was greatly pleased at having run this man to earth, and hopes that he may yet capture the partner. Chief Ertle and those familiar with the particulars of the case will watch the progress of the trial with interest.

A man giving the name of C. E. Irwin was arrested Tuesday evening by Officer Davis on the charge of drunkenness and vagrancy and Wednesday morning was given fifteen minutes in which to get out of town.

OBITUARY.

A. J. REED.

A. J. Reed, aged 64 years, died at the state hospital Tuesday of heart failure. The deceased was admitted from Medina county and the body was sent to the former home Wednesday morning.

EDWARD H. SEELEY.

Edward H. Seeley, aged 35 years, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Fordyce K. Seeley of No. 43 Water street died in Collinwood, near Cleveland, Tuesday. The deceased was a former resident of Massillon and had worked in several of the shops in the city as a boiler maker and at the machinist's trade. The body will be brought to Massillon and taken to the Seeley home Thursday afternoon, from which place the funeral will be held. The time of the funeral has not been announced.

FREDERICK DORNHECKER.

Frederick Dornhecker, aged 71 years, a well known resident of West Brookfield, died of the infirmities of age at 11:30 o'clock Wednesday morning at the family residence at that place. The deceased conducted a grocery store in West Brookfield for about thirty five years. He had lived a retired life for a number of years. His wife and several children survive. The funeral will be held Friday morning from St. Barbara's church, the Rev. Father Reuter officiating. Interment will be made in St. Barbara's cemetery.

TAKE THE BACK TRACK.

The Entire Russian Fleet Has Left Madagascar.

Paris, March 8.—A dispatch to the Temps from Tanana Rivo, the capital of the island of Madagascar, says the entire Russian fleet has left Madagascar on its return to Jubitil, in French Somaliland.

NEARBY TOWNS.

BENTLEY.

Bentley, March 8.—Mr. and Mrs. Albert Shilling, of Stanwood, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Shilling.

George Kries is nursing a broken finger.

A number of our people expect to attend the teachers' institute at Pigeon Run Friday afternoon and evening. Miss Alice Stockdale, the primary teacher from this place, will read a paper at the evening session.

The Rev. W. S. Adams and wife and the Misses Edith and Hattie Blacksten and Miss Elma Oberlin spent Sunday with G. R. Snavely and family.

Daniel Doubleday had his hand smashed in the mine Monday.

Some of our people will attend O. E. Oberlin's sale at Stanwood Thursday. Miss Minnie Amann visited Mr. and Mrs. Henry Snyder Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. David Short went to West Lebanon Monday.

NEWMAN.

Newman, March 8.—Miss Anna Griffith, the popular bookkeeper for the Massillon Stone and Fire Brick Company, was indisposed part of last week.

Charles Weirich, of Sippo, is visiting his sister, Mrs. Charles Hornsberger, this week.

Miss Elizabeth Ralston was called home from Cleveland Sunday through the sickness of her mother, but at this writing we are pleased to say the old lady has improved so that Miss Ralston returned to her post of duty at Cleveland Monday evening.

The special meetings conducted in our local church by Evangelist A. W. Yale, of Waynesfield, are being well attended and much interest manifested.

The Lawrence township school board of education held its regular meeting at Canal Fulton Monday afternoon and transacted the routine business and appointed George Stoner director in district No. 7.

C. E. Freed and a male chorus of eight voices rendered a pleasing song to our Sunday school last Sunday morning. The respective committees were appointed to complete arrangements for the red and blue button contest.

Candidates for political honors are beginning to hustle and are busy hunting their friends.

G. F. Breckel, representing the C. L. McLain Company, of Massillon, was in our village Tuesday morning.

NAVARRE.

Navarre, March 7.—The body of Edward Biddle, who was killed on the B. & O. railroad at Garrett, Ind., on Sunday, arrived here at noon today. It was accompanied by a brother of the deceased, Frank Biddle, who lives in Garrett. The funeral will be held Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock from the Biddle residence.

Navarre, March 8.—The funeral of Edward Biddle, the B. & O. railroad man who was killed last Saturday at Garrett, Ind., took place from the home of his father, ex-Mayor Biddle, in this village, Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. Beside the dead man's wife and brother, nine firemen and engineers accompanied the body from Garrett and acted as pall bearers at the funeral. The Rev. O. E. Siffert and the Rev. S. A. Corl conducted the services, the latter delivering an eloquent prayer and the former a fitting eulogy. Many beautiful flowers were sent by the many friends of the deceased. From Garrett came five handsome floral designs, one of which represented a broken wheel made of sweet peas, roses and carnations.

GENOA.

Genoa, March 9.—The ice is all gone and the roads are in a fair condition. Peter Strape is visiting his son in Cleveland this week.

Miss Grace Muskoff has started to school after a week's illness.

Mr. and Mrs. Byron Whitmer moved to their new home near Bolivar last Wednesday.

Miss Barbara Way, of Cleveland, is visiting her sister, Mrs. John Muskoff.

EAST GREENVILLE.

East Greenville, March 9.—The teachers of our public schools expect to attend the teachers' institute to be held at the chapel at Pigeon Run on Friday, March 10.

George W. Wampler, township clerk, went to Canton last Thursday on business.

Frank Bowers expects to move his household goods to his new home at the west end of Massillon on Tuesday. There is considerable moving being done in our town and neighborhood.

The funeral of Mrs. Mary C. Butler was held from the residence of D. W. Ackerman at 1:30 o'clock Thursday, services being conducted at the residence, conducted by the Rev. N. E. Moffit. Music was furnished by the choir of the M. E. church of East Greenville. Interment in the Massillon cemetery.

There will be preaching in the M. E. church Sunday evening at 7 o'clock by the Rev. J. T. Hoak.

John Walter, jr., has returned to our village after a few weeks' absence. Joseph Zupp, who has been very ill with typhoid fever, is improving slowly.

S. W. Zupp met with quite a severe accident the other day. While cutting a piece of meat at his meat market he severed the tendons that control the

fingers and cut several of the blood vessels on his right arm. It is not known what the result will be, but it is hoped that he will not need to lose his hand. Lloyd Harsh has come back to see the people of our village after several weeks' absence.

A. B. Hershey, the street car conductor and manager between East Greenville and West Brookfield, is running his car on schedule time, the fare being twenty-five cents round trip.

BEACH CITY.

Beach City, March 9.—There was a public sale at Isaac Ax's last Friday. C. J. Graber has purchased a new saw mill.

About sixty invited persons attended an oyster supper at E. Graber's last Thursday evening.

W. H. Allman, of Massillon, was in town Friday of last week.

Samuel Reese and George Sheline are petitioning for a new public road near their homes.

A number of farmers southwest of town held a meeting Monday evening and about decided to join the Valley Telephone Company and have phones placed in their residences.

THE CHADWICK JURY.

Eleven Farmers, One of Them From Massillon.

Cleveland, March 7.—But little trouble was experienced Monday in securing a jury in the Chadwick case. The jury is composed of the following men, eleven of whom are farmers:

James Carr, Cleveland, real estate dealer.

Martin Grow, Mahoning county, farmer.

H. A. Halberstack, Columbiana county, farmer.

O. F. Haymaker, Portage county, farmer.

F. P. Anderson, Holmes county, farmer.

L. E. Humphrey, Summit county, farmer.

Butler Crane, Portage county, farmer.

Ellwood Miller, Columbiana county, farmer.

Captain W. A. McCray, Ashland county, farmer.

Willis McGuire, Ashland county, farmer.

Willis McMahon, Crawford county, farmer.

William Stover, Stark county, farmer.

Entertainment committees will find just what they want in the way of invitations, programmes, etc., at THE IDEAL CO. OFFICE.

If you buy it of HAWVER
It's All Right.

To Watch Buyers

We have a fine assortment of watches to select from.

We sell all the reliable makes of watches from 7 to 23 Jewel grades.

—We Guarantee Every—
Watch we sell.

HAWVER,

Jeweler and Optician,
17 S. Erie St., Massillon.

ROYAL Baking Powder Makes Clean Bread

With Royal Baking Powder there is no mixing with the hands, no sweat of the brow. Perfect cleanliness, greatest facility, sweet, clean, healthful food.

Full instructions in the "Royal Baker and Pastry Cook" book for making all kinds of bread, biscuit and cake with Royal Baking Powder. Gratis to any address.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

PRIMARIES NOT APRIL 15.

County Chairman Clark Intimates There Will be Change.

George H. Clark, chairman of the county central committee, was in the city yesterday and to an Independent reporter intimated that the announcement that the Republican primaries would be on April 15 was premature, and that it would hardly be possible for the necessary arrangements to be completed by before April 22.

There has been considerable discussion here over the possible adoption of the Bronson law, which calls for a voting poll in each precinct. It is the unanimous wish of the Massillon central committeemen that there be but one voting poll on the date of the primaries, and when Mr. Clark was informed of this fact he suggested a method of holding the primaries which will comply with the letter of the law and at the same time meet the approval of Massillon candidates and central committeemen. It was suggested that all the clerks and judges who act

on elections be stationed in the city jail with voting booths for each precinct and in this manner conform to the intent of the law to furnish a sufficient force of clerks and judges to take care of the vote.

IN FULL RETREAT.

Fushan, March 8.—A report from General Kuroki's headquarters says that the Russians last night evacuated their whole line along the Shakhe river and are now in full retreat northward, with Japanese infantry pursuing them closely. The Russians burned immense quantities of supplies. The capture of Mukden is looked for at any hour.

A COSTLY FIRE.

Cedar Rapids, Ia., March 8.—The loss by fire of the American Cereal Company is estimated at one million five hundred thousand dollars. Insurance, three hundred thousand dollars. John Safely, the night watchman, lost his life. The fire is still burning to day.

THE IDEAL CO.

Dress Gingham.

Our stock of Dress Gingham is replete with the newest materials, in very pretty patterns and just for a leader we place on sale today one case A F C Gingham, which never sell for less than 12½c, at the very low special price,

10c a yard.

Some very pretty checks and stripes in the lot suitable for Ladies' Shirt Waist Suits and Children's Dresses.

Dress Skirts.

One of the strong features of the "Correct" Skirt is its elegant finish. No stray threads or rough seams; in fact, if you had superintended the making of it yourself, we'll venture to say it would be made any better.

Prices from \$3.98 to \$12.00.

A Beautiful New Line of Shirt Waists Has Just Been Received.



Fancy Waists—Emb. Lined Fronts, Plain Lined Back and Sleeves, \$5 Up.

We Are Showing a Fine Line of Stylish New Spring Jackets In Sizes For Women and Children.

Ladies' Jackets.

Ladies' Covert Jackets in all sizes, made of nice quality material—good mercerized lining—two styles, at \$5.00.

Ladies' Covert Jackets, all sizes—good quality cloth, satin lined, \$6.50 and \$7.00.

Ladies' Covert Jackets, made with fitted back, box front; also plaited back with belt; satin lined, large and small ladies' sizes, \$8.00 and \$10.00.

A nice line of Ladies' Covert and Black Broadcloth Jackets, in fine qualities, nicely tailored, \$12.50 to \$20.00.

New Suits.

Our second shipment of Ladies' Cloth Suits for spring has just been received, and among them are several good styles made especially for large ladies.

Children's Jackets.

Children's Cloth Jackets in red and blue; box style, plaited; trimmed in fancy braids and buttons—sizes 2 to 5 years, \$2.25.

Children's Fancy Covert Jackets, box back with belt, trimmed in gilt buttons—ages 3 to 6 years, \$3.98.

Children's Cloth Jackets in red and blue; also Tan Covert, some made with fancy trimmings, others made in "Peter Thompson" style, ages 3 to 12, \$5.00.

Beautiful new Jap and Chiffon Taffeta Silk Waists, nicely made and trimmed, prices \$4.00 to \$7.00.

FARM ORCHARD AND GARDEN
BY
J.S. TRIGG
REGISTER
DES MOINES, I.A.
CORRESPONDENCE
SOLICITED



The state of Georgia produced an average of 202 pounds of cotton per acre last year—not at all a profitable crop.

We don't care how much religion a man may pretend to have, if he lets his chickens tear up his neighbor's garden he has not got the right sort.

The Poland-China hog has not only been a mortgage extinguisher, but a lusty builder of bank accounts for the men who raise him these late years.

With butter at 35 cents a pound and fresh eggs at 30 cents a dozen to the consumer in January the way would seem to be clear how to run some farms more profitably.

We note a man putting up a supply of ice lately, and he was taking it from an artificial pond which he had made on a draw on his farm. He would have had to go eight miles for ice if he could not have got it on that pond.

A man drained with tile a tract of wet land a year ago and grew this past season fifty bushels of good corn to the acre. On the portion of the same field not so drained the crop was a total failure. The first crop nearly paid all the expense of drainage.

An English stockman has succeeded in crossing the American buffalo on the highland cattle, and the cross is a success, though the hybrids are so wild that in the effort to ship two of them to market one broke its neck and the other had to be shot in the ear.

The wheat crop of England for 1904 was the smallest ever grown in that country, only 38,000,000 bushels. Many of the best farms of that country are being converted into game preserves and deer parks. The agricultural interests of that country are in a most discouraging situation.

An enterprising woman left to shift for herself hired a small room and, with the aid of two girls and two sewing machines, commenced making women's skirts in various tasty styles. This was twelve years ago, and from this small beginning has developed a large factory whose sales last year amounted to the sum of \$50,000.

The farm telephone costs about \$25 per mile to put up, which sum includes one telephone instrument complete. A ten mile line reaching ten families would thus cost \$250. To this may be added \$10 for each additional phone on the circuit. For the money this investment no greater convenience is within reach of the average farming community.

To be obliged to hunt for a tool just when one wants to use it in a hurry is hard on one's temper. The small boy is not always responsible either for tools or other things left out of place. The proper care of things, the putting of them where they belong, is just simply a habit, a habit just as easy to acquire as that of leaving things kicking around.

We once put a thatched roof of coarse sough grass on a cattle shed which lasted for eight years with no repairs needed. Barns and even good houses are thatched quite generally in the old countries. In the newer parts of the northwest this sort of a roof can be used to good advantage on small outbuildings—piggeries, machinery sheds and the like.

For the man in town who wishes to keep chickens the heavy Asiatic breeds should be chosen in preference to others. These are generally better winter layers than are the lighter and smoother legged birds and may be kept on a smaller area of land and where they belong with an ordinary four foot wire fence. The Light and Dark Gamehens, the Cochins and Langshans are any of them well suited for this use.

A very encouraging fact in the development of modern agricultural methods is found in the fact that 500 young men from the farms of a western state this winter left their work and took a short course of two weeks in agriculture at the state college. The young men all returned to their homes with a broader view of their profession, and each will be a missionary to spread the gospel of improved farming in his community.

What one acre will do when intensively farmed is well illustrated in the case of a man who died recently in California. He owned but one acre of land, upon which was his residence. He and his wife had lived on this land for twenty-four years, and when he died his estate showed up a savings account of \$10,000. And still many men who have 100 acres of good land find themselves in debt at the end of twenty-four years and have lived none too well at that. It is not more land that men need, but the knowledge how to work that which they have in a better way.

The man who borrows trouble always pays a usurious rate of interest.

Two degrees of latitude will make nearly two inches difference in the length of the ears of the corn which may be successfully grown.

The wasted corn fodder of the state of Iowa, if economically used, would pay all the taxes of the state and build a lot of macadamized highway each year.

It works like this: You will have rats if you don't keep cats, and if you have cats you make an unceasing warfare on the best of our birds. It is a hard proposition.

The state veterinarian of Nebraska reports that 20,000 cattle worth \$500,000 were victims of the cornstalk disease in that state last year. Cornstalks when cut and shocked or put into the silo never begot this trouble.

The manager of one of our prominent northwestern insurance companies said recently: "If I could do business exclusively among Germans I could write risks at one-fourth the price I am now compelled to ask. When a German has a loss we know it is an accident."

Stock of all kinds eat corn fodder more readily in cold weather than when the weather is mild. They will also eat it up much cleaner. This fact suggests that the hay be reserved for late winter and spring, disposing of the corn fodder during the cold weather.

When a town has but one railroad it is an open question whether it is better to be at the mercy of the one road or, by getting another, suffer from the competition of the new towns which such a new road is sure to bring into existence. After a town gets two roads the more it can get thereafter the better.

The state of Iowa produced last year 323,000,000 bushels of corn on what was proved to be not to exceed 70 per cent of a stand, the seed used being poor. From this it is easy to compute what a serious loss was sustained by the state because of poor seed. It will be better the coming season, for many have learned an expensive lesson.

A reader wishes to know how late in the season buckwheat and millet may be sown to insure a good crop for the latitude of central Wisconsin. Taking one season with another, it would not be safe to sow these crops later than July 4. Of course if there should be no September frost the sowing might be delayed until the 15th of July.

One of the interesting sights recently at a farm institute was a class of thirty boys from twelve to sixteen years of age busily engaged in judging a lot of corn. Their work was passed upon by an expert, who in turn judged the thirty lots of corn carried by the boys and given by themselves. This means much for corn culture in the community whence come these boys.

That seedless apple business is well under way. Five hundred thousand of the trees have been propagated and will be put on the market next fall at \$3 each. This bids fair to match the old Bohemian and Belgian hares fakes and is like the measles in a country community bound to have a good run. Forwarded is forwarded. The famous apples of Sed in turned to ashes on the lips.

The latest thing to meet in the advocacy of improved types of corn is the old idea that the big ear of corn is the best ear, and this regardless of the size of the cob, the depth of the kernel and the proportion of grain to cob. Down in Missouri, where the cob is worth more than the corn for the making of cob pipes, this old standard is perhaps all right, but is all wrong where the corn itself is the thing sought.

Around nearly all of the cornfields in the west will be found a strip of land at least twelve feet wide up next the wire fence which is devoted to the production of worthless and worse than worthless weeds. The up to date farmer will seed down to clover and timothy this strip, thereby securing a clear place on which to turn his team when cultivating the corn, and later will run the mower over it and get a bunch of nice hay. This grass headland on a farm is a mark of good farming.

About the nicest lot of fodder which we have seen this year was a lot of cut corn which had been sown thickly on a five acre tract of rich land and which had been cut with a harvester, bound and shocked. We very much doubt if there is any other plant or any other method which will give as satisfactory results where a supply of milk producing fodder is wanted and where a piece of land can be devoted exclusively to its production. How many tons to the acre? Well, not less than four, probably more.

The question of latitude alone does not always determine the measure of winter cold or the ability of certain plants to endure such extreme temperature, for in much of the north country the winter brings very heavy snows early in the season, which remain on the ground all winter, making a perfect protection to many tender things. In northern Michigan it is no uncommon thing to leave potatoes in the ground all winter, the depth of snow preventing the ground from freezing at all. Much farther south in the prairie regions of the west the light snowfall permits deep freezing of the earth, which often results in the death of clover and the fruit trees.

ONE REFORMATION.

A certain county in the central west which for forty years had been pining along in an old fashioned agricultural way, raising grain to sell and in wet seasons having much trouble to raise any sort of a crop for want of intelligent co-operative work in the matter of drainage, woke up from its pioneer slumbers three years ago and with no little effort got a farmers' institute organized. As an outcome of this revival a marvelous change has come over that community. At the winter session of the institute this year no hall in the county seat town would begin to hold the crowds which sought admission. Large drainage schemes are well under way, the grade of all domestic animals is being raised from the scrub to the registered class, moss-backed old farm mortgages are being canceled, good homes and big red barns are being built, seventy-five bushels of corn to the acre have been placed as the easily attainable crop for that section, and the corn growers are all eager to reach it; the local tile factory is overrun with orders, and for the first time in forty years the farmers of that section are beginning to realize what a heritage they possess in the rich black soil on which in the past they have toiled almost in vain to raise good crops. The pioneer settlers always selected the dry lands, avoiding the wet ones. The dry land fellows have many of them worked out their land, while the wet land men are just beginning to reap their long delayed returns.

SELECTING THE SEED.

While it is quite a little while till spring's work, it is still in order to say a word or two about seed grain, the wheat, barley, oats and corn which will form the source of next season's crop. The easiest way is to make no preparation, but just go to the bin and the crib and take out the grain and sow or plant it, but it is not the best way. As crops are harvested and thrashed there is always a large per cent of the grain which is totally unfit for seed purposes—the small and inferior grains, those weak in vitality, mixed varieties and plenty of weed seed. The wise man will not sow this sort of seed. All seed of the small grains should be thoroughly cleaned and be subjected to such a blast of air that all lightweight and defective grains will be eliminated. There is an old fashioned and pretty good way to do this by throwing the grain a little at a time with a shovel against a light wind and only using for seed those grains which, being the largest and heaviest, you can throw the furthest. This plan also disposes of nearly all weed seed. A few days can well be put in during the winter in testing and selecting the seed corn. It is worth a good deal to know that it will grow and that it has been so selected as to type and size of kernel that the planter will plant it accurately and that the crop will be of a uniform color and type. These are jobs which can easily be done during the leisure of winter and are sure not to be done if the work is delayed until sowing and planting time.

THE VERMONT FARMER AND THE WESTERN CORNFIELD.

The thing about northwestern farming which most greatly impressed our old farmer friend from Vermont upon the occasion of his first visit west was the wasted fodder in our cornfields. He could not be made to understand that a farmer could ever pay his store bills and permit such a waste on his farm. Of course it looks just that way to the eastern farmer who calls a five acre patch of corn a big field and who loses and thus on every hill by hand. Our friend insisted that we left the best half of the corn crop in the field ungathered and practically unused. He was withal sustained in this view of the case by the results of the analysis made by government experts, who prove up that 25 per cent of the value of the crop of corn is contained in the stalk and leaves. When we tried to tell our old friend that we had plenty of men who had eighty acre fields of corn, which they tended themselves, with a little help in plowing and husking time, he only scratched his old gray head and looked more bewildered than ever. And when we told him that the fodder of eighty acres of corn would feed as many head of stock as 150 tons of hay and that if we saved it all we would not know what to do with it he snapped out, "You fellows have got altogether too large farms out here."

AN ACRE OF LAND.

The possibilities connected with the intensive cultivation of one acre of land are much greater than most people suppose. The gross return from the average acre of good prairie soil in the west is not far from \$10, probably less than more. One acre put into strawberries, onions, celery or early potatoes, to be followed by a crop of turnips, will easily give a gross return of over \$150 per acre. Used as a well cared for small fruit and vegetable garden for the farm home it will return any year over \$100. Planted to a late potato crop it will for a period of ten years bring in over \$50 per acre. The truth is that nearly every man has twice as much land as he can work to advantage and depends upon small returns from a large acreage when he could handle his business with more pleasure and profit if he would try getting large returns from a small acreage.

John Trigg

CLOSING OF CONGRESS.

The Late Fifty-eighth and Its Record.

ROOSEVELT DOMINATING FACTOR

Influence of His Personality Upon Legislation in Senate and House. Cockrell and Osterhaus—Representative Baker Consistent to End

Washington, March 4.—[Special.]—Few people will probably make any effort to ascertain whether or not the Fifty-eighth was a successful congress, whether the country is better for the laws it has passed and also for the attempted laws that it refused to place upon the statute books. Probably the people have not given close consideration to what has been done in this congress, and, in fact, the more important laws enacted will require time to demonstrate whether they are for the good of the country. Aside from the public measures which have caused the most debate there has been much in the way of private legislation or laws which affect localities alone. In such matters members in various parts of the country have been more successful than heretofore.

An interesting congress. The Fifty-eighth has been a most interesting congress. The first regular session met while the preliminaries of a presidential canvass were in progress, while delegates were being elected to the conventions of the great political parties which were to nominate candidates for president. Politics naturally predominated during that session, as both parties were maneuvering for the battle in the fall. The short session followed the election, and naturally much that transpired had to do with the results of the election and the policies of the man who had been elected by such a tremendous majority.

Closed With an Inauguration. The fact that congress closed with the inauguration of a president lent particular interest to the session. The inauguration was one of the most imposing that have been seen in Washington in many a day, and the most remarkable and popular man that the country knows has taken the oath of office amid the plaudits of his admirers from every part of the country. Roosevelt's administration has been a part of the history of the congress which has just closed. He was only feeling his way in the congress immediately following the death of McKinley, and his personality was not impressed upon that term as it has been on the congress which has just expired. But from the beginning of the Fifty-eighth congress until the present time the president has been a dominating factor in its proceedings. Two years ago the senate met in special session and ratified the Cuban and Panama treaties. When congress met it passed the bill to carry out the Cuban treaty and soon after a bill which confirmed the Panama negotiation. In this and a number of other matters the president has been an influential force in congress. His inauguration at the end of a congress where he has figured in so much debate made a picturesque close.

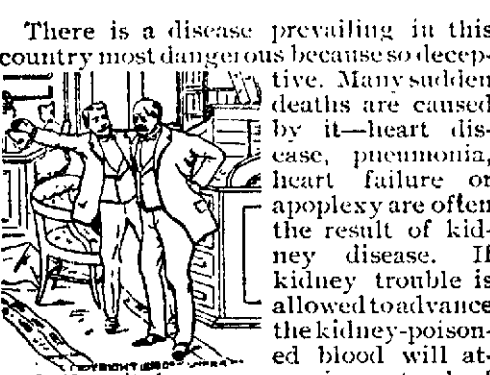
Crowds in the Capital. The city of Washington has been crowded with throngs of sightseers and inauguration spectators in numbers exceeding anything that has ever been seen heretofore. While they came to see the inauguration, they have also been interested in many historical places in and about Washington and especially in congress. The early forenoon and late night sessions have afforded them an opportunity to see how the nation's business is transacted under high pressure. While the closing hours in the main have not differed from those of other short sessions, to the thousands who have never before been present at the end of a congress and an inauguration combined the spectacle is one of surpassing interest.

Cockrell Remembered Osterhaus. In placing General Osterhaus upon the retired list of the army congress recalled to Senator Cockrell the fact that he and General Osterhaus were old friends. They met about the time that General Lee and General Grant met at Appomattox, a few hours after the terms which ended the civil war were agreed to by the great northern and southern leaders. Cockrell surrendered to Osterhaus and spent several hours very pleasantly with that officer. It was through Osterhaus that the application for pardon of Cockrell was transmitted, and Osterhaus assured Cockrell that the application would be granted. With Senator Cockrell the war ended in 1865, and no man speaks more proudly of his country now than the man who won honor when fighting for the Confederacy.

Baker Was There. The last few days of the session of congress were no exception to the whole session in the matter of the prominence of Representative Baker of New York. In the course of a discussion one day Representative Bell of California remarked that there was no man in the house who on the ground of patriotism would hesitate to secure an appropriation for his own particular section.

Some one on the back row remarked, "Maybe that is why your constituents would not send you back to the house." ARTHUR W. DUNN.

The Cause of Many Sudden Deaths.



There is a disease prevailing in this country most dangerous because so deceptive. Many sudden deaths are caused by it—heart disease, pneumonia, heart failure or apoplexy are often the result of kidney disease. If kidney trouble is allowed to advance the kidney-poisoned blood will attack the vital organs, causing catarrh of the bladder, or the kidneys themselves break down and waste away cell by cell. Bladder troubles almost always result from a derangement of the kidneys and a cure is obtained quickest by a proper treatment of the kidneys. If you are feeling badly you can make no mistake by taking Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy. It corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often through the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is sold by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles. You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful new discovery and a book that tells all about it, both sent free by mail. Address, Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

For Over Sixty Years Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children's teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea.

One Way Settlers Tickets to Southern Points via W. & L. E. Low one way settlers tickets sold via W. & L. E. to authorized points in Alabama, Cuba, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia. Full information at ticket office.

TRAVELERS' REGISTER.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Div. Pennsylvania Lines.

Pennsylvania Lines.

Time Table of Passenger Trains—Cont.

	23	9	15	41	31	41
Westward.	AM	AM	P.M.	AM	P.M.	
Pittsburghlv.	3 15	7 00	30	15 00	1 35	11
Pittsburgh Falls.....		8 30	7 26	6 23	2 37	11
Columbia.....		9 02		7 43	3 06	11
Gettysburg.....		9 15	8 33	7 52	3 46	11
Gettysburg.....		9 40	8 55	8 04	4 00	11
Alliance	5 35			9 14	4 55	11
Maximo.....				9 26	5 07	11
Lebanon.....				9 38	5 24	11
Canton.....	6 07	10 11	9 27	9 53	5 42	11
Massillon.....		10 28	9 42	10 06	5 59	11
Lawrence.....				10 18	6 11	11
Gettysburg.....				10 30	6 23	11
Orryville.....				10 42	6 35	11
Smithville.....				10 54	6 47	11
Wooster.....		11 12	10 22	11 06	6 59	11
Wooster.....				11 18	7 11	11
Wooster.....				11 30	7 23	11
Big Prairie.....				11 42	7 35	11
Lakeville.....				11 54	7 47	11
Londonville.....				12 06	7 59	11
Perkasie.....				12 18	8 11	11
Lucas.....				12 30	8 23	11
Manfield.....	8 00	12 16	11 24	12 42	8 08	05
Crestlinear.	8 43	12 41	11 50	1 25	12 25	11
Bucyrus.....lv.		1 08	12 41	1 25	12 55	11
Wesleyville.....		1 20	12 53	1 37	1 10	11
Van Wert.....		1 32	1 22	1 49	1 22	11
Ft. Waynear.	11 50	4 44	3 15	2 07	1 27	11
Warsaw.....lv.		4 23	4 25	2 20	1 40	11
Warsaw.....		4 35	4 37	2 32	1 52	11
Valparaiso.....		4 47	4 49	2 44	2 04	11
Chicagoar.	4 40	4 45	4 36	2 56	2 16	11

MINERAL WEALTH IN BURMAH.

Petroleum, Coal, Gold, Silver and Rubies.

THE STANDARD IS FROZEN OUT.

Crocodiles Abound and Sharks

can be Seen—Rangoon has

Miniature Omnibuses, Fruits,

Flowers, Fish and Buddhist

Pagodas—Letter From Dr. A.

Per Lee Pease, of This City.

Dr. A. Per Lee Pease, of this city,

under date of January 16, writes as

follows to the Pittsburgh Dispatch from

Rangoon, Burmah:

The voyage here from Java, by way

of Penang, was a most pleasant one.

The first officer of the Royal Dutch

mail packet, which took us to Penang,

was in a loquacious mood when we left

Java, and gave us shark stories to our

hearts' content. "Are there sharks

here? Oh, yes! They are everywhere

in these waters, but you very seldom

see them."

A Dutch man-of-war was anchored

here once where we were, and their

marines and sailors used to go in swim-

ming by the hundreds at a time. One

day there was a scream, a struggle,

the water was red with blood and the

marines put for the boats as fast as

they could, one man short. At an-

other time an acquaintance of mine

was taking a serf bath, or was about

to take one, and was standing in water

about up to his waist.

Another friend told him to wait a

moment and he would go in with him

and began to disrobe at once. Before

he was ready a huge shark seized his

friend by one side and dragged him un-

der the surface never to reappear. The

last he saw of his friend he was beat-

ing the brute on the head with his fist,

but it was of no avail. Once I saw a

boy carrying a young shark which he

supposed was dead, holding it by the

mouth with four of his fingers, which

were suddenly bitten off as neatly as

if done with an ax or cleaver.

Crocodiles abound here, and occa-

sionally you can see one come float-

ing about pretty far out from the coast.

Oh, yes! They will do away with hu-

man-kind if they have a chance, but in

a sort of dignified and gentlemanly

way. They will not mangle you in

seizing you, but just hold on with suf-

ficient firmness to prevent you from get-

ting away, then they will bury you in

the mud of the river bottom for future

reference, etc., etc.

Next to sharks and crocodiles we

would place mosquitoes as things to be

dreaded and avoided. We thought we

knew something about mosquitoes un-

til we reached Java, then we realized

that prior to that time we had been

mere ignoramus and tenderfeet. Our

last contact with them in Java was the

worst and left an effect behind which

will be remembered for many a year.

It was at Taudjong-Iriok, the port of

Batavia. We were to sail at 2 o'clock

at night and really did, it being a

startling instance of punctuality in the

Dutch Indian Netherlands, but at dinner

the mosquitoes assaulted us in per-

fect clouds, puncturing through gar-

ments as well as upon unprotected sur-

faces and the repast was a most hur-

ried one in consequence.

We gave plague stricken Singapore a

wide berth coming back and landed at

Gewang, another tropical island, from

where we came here on the way to Cal-

cutta. This is only the second time we

have been on the main land since leav-

ing San Francisco, all of our other

wanderings being insular. The other

exception was when we went to Can-

ton, China, from Hong Kong. Upon

awakening yesterday morning we found

ourselves stuck upon a sandbar in the

delta of the Oangon river and we re-

mained there for some time, but finally

wriggled off. A point of land nearby

which seemed to be about half a mile

long and about five feet above the wa-

ter line was unknown eight years ago,

and it is the product of the constantly

silting sand. It is profusely covered

with vegetation of a brushy nature.

A citizen on board the steamer in-

parted this information and pointed

out some oil refineries in the distance

and said the native oil is the only kind

used here and that it is exported to In-

dia and China; that the Standard Oil

Company tried to gain a foothold here

once upon a time, but did not succeed.

The oil is not as good as the American

product. Coal of an inferior quality is

mined in a few districts, some of it be-

ing but little better than lignite. It is

said that good coal can be imported

here and placed upon the docks cheaper

than it can be produced here, and be-

cause as it may, wood is the fuel at this

time.

Burmah has a wide range mineralog-

ically, there being gold and silver, cop-

per and lead, and it is also famous for

its rubies. Iron is also found in some

sections of the country.

This city does not impress the ob-

server as being a thing of beauty nor a

joy even for a limited time. The archi-

tecture of the buildings is not impres-

sive nor beautiful, and the streets are

very dirty and dusty. The population

is quite cosmopolitan, the European,

American, Chinaman and Cingalese be-

ing in evidence. The jinriksha disap-

peared when we left Penang and here

we can hire a miniature omnibus with

a smaller pony and a dignified Hindoo

driver for a moderate price. There is

a large market place where all the

fruits, vegetables and flowers of the

land are to be found, also meats and

fish beyond description.

Many of the stalls are presided over

by women, it being said that the aver-

age Burmese woman at one period of

her life tried her hand at things com-

mercial. The natives resemble, physi-

cally and facially, both the Mongolian

and Malays and it is said that when a

Burmese woman marries a Chinaman

the supposition is that she has ascend-

ed one grade in the social scale. The

children resulting from this cross are

said to be superior physically and men-

mentally to either of their parents and

they lay considerable stress upon the

fact of being half Chinese.

Rangoon abounds in Buddhist pagodas,

large and small, but the Great

Pagoda, so called, is the leader, and

the one everybody goes to see. It is

situated on a high eminence at the

south edge of the city, and the ap-

proach to it is a long and continuous

colonnade, with a steep grade and se-

ries of short flights of steps beneath,

on each side being small stalls for the

sale of native offerings of small value,

such as candles of mineral, rare, large

and small; paper fans, immense sticks

of flowers. Arrived at the top the ob-

server finds himself on a large plateau

of several acres in extent, in the center

of which rise the colossal pagoda,

erected in honor of Buddha, covered

with gold leaf, excepting a portion

near the summit, which is covered

with plates of gold. This mammoth

structure was regilded last year at an

expense of \$25,000. Buddha ought to

feel flattered at the sincerity of the re-

ligious zeal which found its expression

in such a prodigious expenditure. In the

base of the pagoda is a small room in

which hundreds of candles are burning

also upon the steps leading west. Any

of the faithful wishing to add an ad-

ditional candle must walk between and

over these numerous lights to the

great risk of his raiment, inexpensive

though it be. One man's cotton gar-

ment caught fire right aside of us and

a comrade lost no time in extinguish-

ing it with his hands. Surrounding the

great pagoda are hundreds of smaller

ones of all sorts of materials, wood,

stone and brick, and some of them with

woodwork covered with lacquer and

gold.

All the wooden ones have more or

less elaborate carvings—one is built

around a giant camphor tree, which

seems to flourish for all that. Another

camphor tree has a miniature Buddhist

shrine among its roots, with an elabo-

ately carved Buddha on duty all the

time. This amiable gentleman, who

really was the possessor of many ad-

mirable qualities in his time, occupies

each of the small pagodas with that

same chronic benignant and amiable

smile for which he seems to have se-

cured the copyright. There are swarms

of beggars there and many of the

maimed and deformed who come there

hopeful of the curative powers of such

a sacred spot. One child of about 10

years of age lay on the stone pavement

with an aggravated case of hydroce-

phalus. To get in his time to the best

advantage he was amusing himself by

smoking a cigarette while his sire,

squatted on his heels near by, looked

approvingly on.

And the people of Burmah, or at

least of Rangoon, are smokers with a

large sized S. In the market are enor-

mous cheroots on sale, also some colos-

sal affairs something less than a foot

in length, which are tobacco covered

with paper. Young girls and women

smoke both with great serenity, and

seem to be none the worse for it, for

the time being at least.

And in the way of personal adorn-

ment the women and girls are by no

means slow, inasmuch as many of them

wear silver bracelets extending almost

to the floor, to say nothing of numer-

ous anklets on each lower extremity.

Occasionally these bracelets are of gold

or brass, but generally of silver. Those

which look like gold are seen only on

females of an apparently higher caste

than the common herd. Many women

wear numerous ornaments in the nose,

sometimes only a wire of gold or brass,

but often a collection of jewelry resem-

bling bangles, often hanging down as

low as the upper lip.

Some have an ornament or two sus-

pended from one side of the nose and

the effect is bizarre, if not unique. The

ear also comes in for its share of orna-

mentation by which it is anatomically

a sufferer at least. The lower lobe has

often a large circular ornament held in

it, making a deformity to unaccus-

tomized eyes. The upper lobe often

comes in for its share of adornment

and the value of some of these collec-

tions must be considerable. One

woman was seen today whose upper lip

had been perforated for the insertion

of an ornament, so-called.

There is a good deal of the same

daubing of the face here among men,

women and children that is seen among

the Malays. Generally it appears to be

with some kind of white or blue clay,

but many are seen with gorgeous pig-

ments of many colors, with figures

painted which are more or less artistic

and always interesting to look upon.

TRAGIC DEATH OF MRS. N. SIBILA.

COUNTY SEAT NEWS.

Semi-Annual Distribution
of Tax Collectors.

MASSILLON GETS \$45,286.60

Sheriff Will Hereafter Pay all
Barber Bills Incurred on Ac-
count of Prisoners—Funeral
of the Italian Who Was
Murdered Last Saturday
Night.

Canton, March 7.—County Auditor Oberlin has completed the semi-annual settlement sheet for the distribution of the December tax collection. The settlement sheet shows the total distribution to amount to \$537,413.39, which amount has been divided among the municipalities, townships and school districts. Auditor Oberlin is now busy turning over orders for the amounts apportioned to the treasurers of the bodies to which they belong. The city of Massillon receives \$45,286.60. The Massillon board of education receives \$36,467.41, and the trustees of Perry township \$12,553.60.

County Commissioners Austin Hay and Harry H. Hill at their meeting Monday afternoon increased the compensation of the sheriff from sixty to sixty-two cents per day for boarding, caring and keeping the prisoners in the Stark county jail. This extra allowance of two cents was allowed for the shaving and hair cutting of prisoners. In the past the county has employed a jail barber but this has been held as illegal and irregular by the inspectors from the state bureau of inspection and supervision of public offices. The sheriff hereafter must pay for the tonorial work done in the county jail. County Commissioner Burnheimer was not present at the meeting of the commissioners owing to illness.

The funeral of the late Armento Amazzalorto, the young Italian killed in Madison street Saturday night, took place from St. Mary's Catholic church Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock. The obsequies were largely attended and were conducted by the Rev. Father Schoeneman, pastor of the church. The body was buried in St. John's Catholic cemetery.

The hearing of Dan DiCenzo, companion and roommate of Amazzalorto, on the charge of murder will take place before Mayor Smith Wednesday morning.

Canton, March 8.—Murder in the second degree will be the charge that Daniel DiCenzo will face when brought before the grand jury in May for the alleged slaying of Armento Amazzalorto, which took place in Madison street, this city, last Saturday night. The preliminary hearing of the accused took place Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock before Mayor Smith and at its conclusion about the noon hour his honor sent the young Italian back to the county jail to await the investigation of the grand jury. James A. Rice was the attorney for the accused, while Prosecutor Hughes conducted the case for the state. Stenographer Fred Marpe recorded the testimony of each witness and Angel Ross acted as the interpreter to the court. The state had a large number of witnesses, but only a few of them were placed upon the stand. A shudder was given the spectators when the last witness was put upon the stand for the state. This witness was Dr. Harry A. March, who gave a fine account of the autopsy held by Coroner Schiltz and himself in the presence of the prosecuting attorney, Attorney Rice and a number of others. When March appeared in the court room he carried with him a little paper sack in which he had secreted a part of the breast bone of the dead man. This was several inches in length, being covered with blood and flesh. The doctor told of the nature of the wound and admitted that they were unable to locate the missing bullet at the post mortem. He said the wound was sufficient to cause instant death, but was not able to tell whether the wound was caused by a bullet from the revolver owned by the defendant.

The funerals of George Wise and Frank Stantz, the Wheeling & Lake Erie freight engineers, killed in the head-on collision with a passenger train in this city Monday night, will both be held Thursday. The funeral of Mr. Wise will take place from the residence at 704 East Fourth street Thursday forenoon at 11:30 o'clock. The Rev. J. S. Reager, of Simpson M. E. church, will officiate. The body will be taken to Braceville for burial. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers will have charge of the funeral. Besides his invalid wife and 17 year old son, Engineer Wise is survived by two sisters, Mrs. E. E. Meredith, of Atwater, and Mrs. R. E. Roper, of Cleveland, and one brother, H. H. Wise, of Braceville.

The funeral of Engineer Frank Stantz will be held from the residence of his brother-in-law, Jesse Crawford, at 1800 East Ninth street, Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The Rev. Nau,

of the First Reformed church, will conduct the services. The Brotherhood will also attend the funeral. The body will be laid to rest in Westlawn cemetery.

WORLD GROWING COLDER.
So Says Prof. Porter of the
Cincinnati Observatory.

Cincinnati, March 8.—The theory that the sun is losing some of its heat, now worrying some scientists who are endeavoring to account for the gradual reduction of temperatures over the whole north temperate zone, is discredited by Prof. Jermain Porter, in charge of the Cincinnati observatory at Mt. Lookout.

It is a fact, Prof. Porter says, that both winters and summers seem to be marked by temperature reductions, but it is not probable that any solar influence is responsible.

A more plausible theory, he thinks, is the one accepted by himself and many other noted scientists that the atmosphere of the earth is becoming more opaque and obstructing the transmission of heat from the sun.

"It is a problem that is engaging the attention of observers everywhere," said Prof. Porter last night. "At the Smithsonian institution Prof. Langley is making a special study of it. It is his theory that opacity of the atmosphere is increasing and the heat of the sun does not strike us with the same force as it formerly did. It is hardly likely that the sun itself is cooling."

"One explanation of the increased opacity noted is the volcanic eruptions of recent years, which are supposed to have filled the atmosphere with a tremendous amount of volcanic dust."

"I have been recording the temperature here at the observatory for the past twenty years, and note a gradual tendency to colder summers and winters. The three months of the past winter, for instance, had an average temperature of half a degree less than last year."

"That does not mean that it was the coldest, but it was the coldest I have observed since the first two or three years of the twenty."

"A recent article on the subject states that exact observations made at eighty-nine stations in the north temperate zone show a definite fall of two degrees has occurred when compared with the results of many previous years."

DISPATCHES TO THE CZAR.

Rumors That the Russians Have
Evacuated Mukden.

St. Petersburg, March 8.—A cipher dispatch from Kuropatkin to the emperor was received this afternoon, but the contents have not been made known. It has been ascertained from a high source, however, that the left wing of the Russian army is in a most critical condition. General Kuropatkin has driven a wedge between Linvitch's position in the center and Rennenkampf's corps on the left, and the latter is in extreme danger of being completely surrounded.

At 7 o'clock this evening no dispatches had been received from Mukden, which is taken as an indication that the rumors that the Russian army is in full retreat are correct.

Late this afternoon the general staff, although declining to give details, insists that the rumors of disaster to Kuropatkin's army are false, declaring that the issue is not yet decided. Neither do the officials confirm the report that General Rennenkampf is in imminent danger of being surrounded. On the contrary, they profess satisfaction at the situation.

Public Sale.

The undersigned will offer at public auction on the premises, two miles east of Navarre, on the road leading to North Industry, on the farm known as the Wm. McCormick farm, on Wednesday, March 15, the following described property: 7 head of horses, one cow, 1 Polon bull, 6 Shropshire sheep, 1 brood sow and 5 shoats, 1 two-horse wagon, Buckeye reaper, mower, steel hay rake, hay tedder, Canton land roller, 2 plows, spring tooth harrow, 3 spike tooth harrows, 2 walking cultivators, potato plow, hay loader, binder, truck wagon, 9-holed force feed, grain and fertilizer drill, scoop shovels, mattocks, log chains, spreaders, singletrees, doubletrees, hay forks, stone boat, scalding trough with levers and chains, 1 bureau, she-tiron wood heating stoves, bread tray, and many other articles. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, sun time. A credit of nine months on all sums over \$5.00. JACOB J. FOHL.

A. O. McFarren, Auct.
Ed. Walker, Clerk.

Public Sale.

The undersigned will offer at public sale on the David Mentzer farm, one mile east of Navarre, on Friday, March 17, the following described property: 4 horses, 4 milk cows, 1 Shorthorn bull, hay by the ton, oats by the bushel, 2 wagons, 2 hay ladders, mower, 2-horse corn planter, 2 spike tooth harrows, plows, check lines, bridges, saddle, collars and many other articles too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, sun time. Terms: A credit of eight months will be given on all sums over \$5.00 with approved security, all sums under \$5.00 cash. MRS. ELIZABETH C. MILLER.

R. C. Foltz, Auct.
P. M. Zinsmaster, Clerk.

One dollar to Cleveland and return every Sunday via W. & L. E. through train with parlor car, leaves 8:30 a. m.

RULES FOR LENT.

Catholic Clergy Receive In-
structions from Bishop.

The following letter has been sent out by Bishop Horstmann to all the clergy of the Cleveland diocese of the Catholic church:

"The season set aside by the Roman Catholic church for fasting and mortification is at hand. Catholics should enter upon Lent with a desire to comply as far as possible with the spirit of the holy season. 'Prayer is good with fasting and alms, more than to lay up treasures of gold.'

"Total abstinence at least during the seven weeks in honor of the sacred thirst of our Lord would be very meritorious act."

"Another commendable resolution would be for all to take a personal pledge to keep away from the theaters during Lent."

"A good many who now seldom go to mass on week days would profit much by going daily during Lent. Attendance at the public Lenten devotion is, of course, expected from all who are not merely nominal Catholics."

"Ash Wednesday, the first day of Lent, falls this year on the 8th of March."

"By indult of the holy see, dated August 3, 1887, the following regulations for Lent are published for the diocese of Cleveland:

"1.—All the days of Lent except Sunday are fast days of obligation."

"2.—All who have passed their 21st year, and have not begun their 60th, are bound to keep the fast, unless legitimately dispensed."

"3.—All bound to keep the fast shall take but one full meal a day, except on Sundays."

"4.—The meal allowed on fast days is not to be taken until about noon."

"5.—A small refreshment, commonly called collation, is allowed in the evening. No general rule as to the quantity of food permitted at this time is or can be made. But the practice of good Catholics is never to let it exceed the fourth part of an ordinary meal."

"6.—When the principal meal cannot be taken at noon, the order may be inverted, then the collation can be taken about noon and the dinner in the evening."

PERSONS EXEMPT.

"7.—In this diocese, bread, butter, cheese, milk, eggs and all kinds of fruits, vegetables and fish are allowed at the collation."

"8.—By dispensation, the use of meat is allowed at any time on Sundays and once a day on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, with the exception of Ember Saturday (March 18) and Holy Saturday (April 22)."

"9.—On days, Sundays included, when permission is granted to eat meat, flesh and fish shall not be used at the same meal."

"10.—General usage has made it lawful to take in the morning a cup of coffee, tea or thin chocolate and a cracker or small piece of bread."

"11.—Necessity and custom have authorized the use of lard and other fat rendered from any kind of meat, instead of butter, in preparing fish, vegetables, etc."

"12.—The following persons are exempt from the obligation of fasting: All under 21 years of age, or who have begun their 60th year, the sick, pregnant or nursing women, those who are obliged to do hard labor; so those who through weakness cannot fast without prejudice to their health."

ALLOWANCE FOR WORKINGMEN.

"13.—By virtue of the indult, granted for ten years, by the holy see, to the bishops of the United States, the right reverend bishop allows workingmen and their families the use of flesh meat on all the fast and abstinence days throughout the year, with the exception of all Fridays, Ash Wednesday, the Wednesday and Saturday of holy week and the vigil of Christmas. Those who avail themselves of this dispensation are not allowed to eat fish and meat at the same meal and they are exhorted to perform some acts of mortification and penance, in accord with the spirit of the holy season of Lent. A most useful and commendable custom is that of abstaining during Lent from stimulants in honor of the sacred thirst of our divine Lord."

"14.—Persons dispensed from the obligation of fasting on account of age, hard labor, sickness, weak health, or for any other reasons, are not bound by the restriction of using meat at only one meal on days when its use is granted by dispensation. Those who are obliged to fast are permitted to use meat at only one meal."

"15.—It is recommended that on Good Friday the faithful abstain from the use of milk, butter and eggs."

"16.—All who entertain any reasonable doubt about their obligation to fast or abstain should apply to their confessor for advice or dispensation."

SERMON ON MARRIAGE.

"To afford the faithful more abundant opportunities to gain the graces of the Lenten season, it is hereby ordered that in addition to the usual Sunday devotions, Lenten exercises be held two evenings of each week in every church where it is at all possible and that after the stations of the cross an appropriate instruction or benediction of the Blessed Sacrament be given. An

instruction must be given at least on one of the two evenings. One Lenten sermon should be on marriage."

"During the month of March the prayer to St. Joseph will be recited after the usual prayers prescribed by the holy father to be said after low mass. 'The reverend rectors and pastors are also requested to read in the vernacular of their people their gospel for each day during Lent, and that this be done at the daily mass.'

"The Good Friday offering at one of the services is devoted to the maintenance of the holy places in Palestine, as directed by Pope Leo XIII. It should be sent to the chancery office the week after Easter."

"By order of the Rt. Rev. Bishop."

"G. F. HOUCK, Chancellor."

"Cleveland, O., March 1, 1905."

A GREAT WHEAT TRUST.

Western Farmers Will Play Gal-
veston Against New York.

Lincoln, Neb., March 8.—Western farmers are incubating a gigantic scheme for the purpose of making Wall street feel sorrier than it does now. Out here in the West nobody speaks of New York city when financial affairs or matters are being considered—it is simply Wall street to them. The long and short of the plan is to build, buy or control lines of elevators upon the great north and south roads of the trans-Missouri for the purpose of getting the marketing of the wheat and corn crop of this section and divert it entirely away from Chicago and New York to Galveston and the gulf.

The farmers have had the idea hammered into them by the agricultural press and editors of other papers that they are chumps for paying heavy toll to elevator and other middle men and double freight rates to the railroads until they have risen to the point where they propose attempting reprisals.

Newspaper readers are more or less familiar with the movement that started in the West five or six years ago, and which is progressing at a rapid rate, having for its object the formation of farmers' companies to buy or build elevators at their home points. This co-operative plan has proved very successful in almost every instance, and it was the success attending upon these enterprises that gave the inspiration for the scheme now being projected, which is to unite these, not financially, but in common interest, for the purpose of controlling the crops of this section.

Two years ago legislation was sought in Kansas, Nebraska and the Dakotas for the purpose of giving farmers' elevator companies the right to condemn property for sites along the right of way of all railroads. This was necessary, because the railway companies had almost persistently refused every application for a site, on the ground that there were enough elevators at the places designated to handle the business. The farmers insisted that the officers of the railroads were interested in the elevators along their lines, and that it was restraint of trade for them to assume to say that another elevator company couldn't risk its capital if it wanted to.

The elevator interests spent considerable money in trying to defeat this legislation, but failed, and have been fighting unsuccessfully in the courts to prevent any further competition. The farmers have found that wherever they have succeeded in getting a competitive elevator which would pay the full market price, based on Chicago and Kansas City prices, they have forced up prices three to five cents a bushel.

This result has had the effect of greatly stimulating the formation of co-operative concerns, and with wheat around \$1.15 in Chicago, it has not been a difficult matter to secure the money to finance these enterprises.

Here is the complaint of the Western wheat grower: That New York, for both domestic and export, will pay him only the New York price, less the freight on his shipment from the West to New York, whereas when he desires to buy anything in the Eastern market the price to him is the New York price plus the freight. In other words, that he pays the freight on whatever he produces to the point of ultimate sale, while he must pay also the freight from New York to his home town on whatsoever goods he desires to exchange his corn and wheat for.

Unless New York can figure out some way by which this double burden is not saddled upon his shoulders, New York is going to get bumped, if combination and co-operation can do it. It is to be the wheat trust against the shoe, leather, salt, hides and all other trusts. If New York is going to be mean about it, the West is going to send all of its grain by way of Galveston to European and other ports.

Can't you eat, sleep or work? Bad liver? Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea makes rich, red blood, gives strength and health. Cures when all others fail. No cure no pay. 35 cents. Tea or Tablets. Z. T. Baltzly.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

It pays to try our want columns

CENTRAL ENERGY
SYSTEM READY.Bell Telephone Co. Changes
to Modern Board.

JUST RAISE YOUR RECEIVER.

That is All That is Necessary to
Secure Attention of Operator
—New Plant Cost in Neighborhood of \$30,000 and is
One of the Most Complete in
the State.

The Massillon branch of the Central Union or "Bell" Telephone Company Tuesday completed the change from the old style of telephone switchboard to the modern central energy system, and henceforth the work of ringing "central" will be useless, as the moment the receiver is removed from its hook the operator is notified by the lighting of a minute incandescent lamp about the size of the end of a pencil. The power for this system is supplied by an arrangement of storage batteries which furnishes a uniform current to every telephone in the city, and prevents the impairment of a telephone by worn out batteries, such as have heretofore been stored in every telephone. In the same room with the batteries is an electric motor which supplies the power for running the entire system, the entire plant being the product of the Western Electric Company, of Chicago.

An Independent reporter was instructed in the mechanism of the receiving board at the exchange Wednesday morning. By the new system the moment a receiver is lifted from its hanger the operator is notified by the flashing of a tiny light denoting the subscriber's number. The operator picks up a plug and answers the call, presses a key and calls the subscriber wanted. As soon as the subscriber answers the call and removes the receiver from its hook both lights are extinguished. As soon as the parties have concluded their conversation and both receivers are hung up, the operator is notified by a flash. If one subscriber stays on the line, the operator is notified by the lighting of the call alarm, and whatever information is wanted is given to the subscriber.

The new system is very complete and enables the operators to answer calls on the average of one in every three seconds, the average time required in getting the subscriber called for being fifteen seconds. The new plant cost in the neighborhood of \$30,000 and is one of the most complete in the state. The six hundred and fifty subscribers in Massillon require the use of only a portion of the board which, when working to its maximum capacity, can accommodate almost three thousand subscribers. The mechanical contrivances for accommodating party lines is another feature of the new central energy board which is most interesting. The long distance operator's switch board is worked on the same plan and the desk of the chief operator is equipped with mechanisms which will permit of direct connection with any subscriber on the board, with any or all of the operators, or with the officers of the company.

The central energy switch board is an improvement on which General Manager Foster, with a large corps of assistants, has been working for several months past, and it is due largely to his supervision that the exchange has reached the degree of perfectness which it may now claim.

MASSILLON MARKET.

The following are the retail prices today in Massillon. This report is corrected daily:

Country butter, per lb.	30-32
Creamery butter, per lb.	30
Eggs, per dozen	24
Chickens, spring, lb.	16
Cabbage, per pound	2 1/2
Lettuce, per lb.	16
Onions, per peck	50
Potatoes, per bushel	50
Jersey Sweet Potatoes per peck	50

Dealers Pay for Country Produce:

Country butter, per lb.	25-28
Eggs, per dozen	24
Chickens, live, per lb.	12
Chickens, spring, dressed lb.	12
Chickens, dressed	14
Cabbage, per doz	50
Potatoes, per bushel	50

GRAIN MARKETS.

Wheat, per bushel	11.10
Oats, per bushel	32-35
Corn	65

Following are the selling prices.

Hay, baled, per hundred	80
Straw, per hundred	55
Shelled corn, per bushel	7
Oats, per bushel	46
Corn, per bushel	70
Hay, loose, per ton	\$10.00

Low Colonist Rates West via Wabash System.

Low one way colonist rates from March 1 to May 1, to San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego, and other intermediate points in the west and north-west, via (W. & L. E.) Wabash route.

You Must
Sleep.

If you cannot, it is due to an irritated or congested state of the brain, which will soon develop into nervous prostration. Nature demands sleep, and it is as important as food; it is a part of her building and sustaining process. This period of unconsciousness relaxes the mental and physical strain, and allows nature to restore exhausted vitality.

Dr. Miles' Nervine brings refreshing sleep, because it soothes the irritation and removes the congestion.

It is also a nerve builder; it nourishes and strengthens every nerve in your body, and creates energy in all the organs. Nothing will give strength and vitality as surely and quickly as Dr. Miles' Nervine.

"During the past winter I had two attacks of LaGrippe which left me very weak, and in bad condition. I was so nervous I could not sleep. My wife, after trying different remedies, went for a doctor. The doctor was out, and a neighbor recommended Dr. Miles' Nervine and she brought home a bottle. I had not slept for some time, and had terrible pains in my head. After taking a few doses of Nervine the pain went not so severe, and I slept. I am now taking the second bottle, and am very much improved."

HENRY M. SMITH, Underhill, Vt.
Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. If it fails, he will refund your money.
Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

SHERIFF.

John Graham has announced himself as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Republican primaries. The name of Harvey W. Zaiser, deputy sheriff of Canton, Ohio is announced as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

COUNTY TREASURER

The name of M. A. Fisher is announced as a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican primaries in the spring, 1905.

The name of Harry C. Knobloch is announced as a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

The name of Clark W. Metzger, of Richville, O., is announced as a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to decision of Republican Primary.

INFIRMARY DIRECTOR.

Isaac H. Smith, of Alliance, has announced himself as a candidate for infirmary director, subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

The name of Denver C. Hughes is announced as a candidate for Prosecuting Attorney, subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

TRUSTEE.

The name of David M. Kerster is announced as a candidate for Township Trustee, subject to the decision of the Republican Primary.

The name of George Dobson is announced as a candidate for Township Trustee, subject to the decision of the Republican primary.

MAYOR.

The name of E. J. Stewart is announced as a candidate for nomination as mayor, subject to the decision of the Republican primary election.

H. W. Elsass announces himself as a candidate for Mayor, subject to decision of Republican Primaries.

The name of Sigmund Loew is announced as a candidate for nomination as Mayor, subject to the decision of the Republican primary election.

SOLICITOR.

George W. Krasch announces his candidacy for city solicitor, subject to the decision of the Republican primaries of 1905.

The name of Alexander L. Hirschberg is announced as a candidate for the office of City Solicitor, subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

The name of J. A. McLaughlin is announced for Solicitor, subject to the decision of the Republican primary.

CITY TREASURER

The name of J. J. Klotz is announced as a candidate for City Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

PUBLIC SERVICE.

The name of Henry Shriver is announced as a candidate for member board of Public Service, subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

The name of Wm A. Pletzker is announced as a candidate for member of Board of Public Service, subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

The name of J. W. Foltz is announced as a candidate for member of the board of Public Service, subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

The name of Charles C. Evans is announced as a candidate for Board of Public Service, subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

John W. Cameron has announced his name as a candidate for member of Board of Public Service, subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

PRESIDENT OF COUNCIL.

C. C. Miller has announced his name as a candidate for President of Council, subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

Public Sale.

The undersigned will sell at public auction 3 1/4 miles south west of Massillon and 1 mile north of Pigeon Run on the farm known as the H. H. Snyder farm on Tuesday, March 17, 1905, the following described property: Two head of horses, 7 head of cattle, 7 head of hogs, 2 two-horse wagons, 1 top buggy, McCormick binder, Champion mower, Sterling hay ladder, hay rake, corn cultivator, 2 plows, 2 sets double work harness, buggy harness, oats by the bushel, hay by the ton, lot of chickens, and other articles too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. Terms made known on day of sale. GEO. W. SCOTT.

McFarren, Auctioneer.

John J. Weder, Clerk.